The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY APRIL 27, 1899. XXXVIII—NO. 9

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1886. A. W. GLEASON,

[SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passageway between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jcs. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B G B

Choice Wash Goods.

Wish we could show you a store view of the extensive assortments here—prettiness, and variety—the specially choice styles and colorings at inexpensive prices.

A wash goods store here without a superior—wouldn't be such if we were not determined to show you advantage

Will send samples soon as you let us know what you're interested in—and the way we can suit your preference, with goods and prices, will be winning evidence of where it's to your interest to buy.

New Madras ginghams, 10c, 12½c, 15c.

Fine Madras 20c to 35c

Lots of the popular corded effects

Fine imported cheviots 20c.

Pretty American Dimities 6¼c, 8c, 10c, 12½c.

Handsome Imported Dimities—a collection of rare excellence—20c, 25c.

Cotton Coverts for skirts 12½, 15c. Imported cotton skirtin gs 20c.

Special lot of corded white India Linon 12 1 2c—nice for shirt waists.

Other choice white goods for shirt waists 15c, 20c—revere stripe and fancy effects.

Plain and fancy white and colored Piques 12½c up. Smart styles colored fancy P. K.'s 35c.

Dainty wash cottons—beautiful fabrics for gowns--swisses, mousselines, tissues, etc.,--25c to 50c.

Aren't you concerned about a wash goods business--a dry goods business--done strictly on merit.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The Defense Closes.

Attorney Welty Concluded His Argument this Afternoon.

LAST ADDRESS BEING MADE.

Prosecutor Pomerene's Argument Will Probably Consume all of Thursday Morning's Session—Judge Taylor will Deliver His Charge in the Afternoon.

CANTON, April 26.—After talking for five hours to the court and jury, Attorney Sterling gave way at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon to his colleague, Mr. Welty, who occupied the time of the court until adjournment. The testimony of Sample C. George in behalf of his wife, wherein he told of their happy life, before Saxton appeared in their home, was vividly portrayed by Sterling. This reference touched a tender chord in Mrs. George, and when the dead boy of hers was mentioned, she sobbed in a vain effort to control her long pent-up emotions.

Welty had Mrs. George, part of the spectators and some of the jury in tears. After laying emphasis on some of the legal propositinns relative to threats and circumstantial evidence, he touched the jurors by declaring that Mrs. George had personally selected them to sit in the case.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

In his presentation of the cast of characters in the great drama being enacted, Mr. Sterling, in addition to accusing Mr. Grant of having established the guilt of the defendant before she had been tried, said: "I do not have to go out of the record of this case to find him. When George D. Saxton met her in the block, Grant was there. When she wanted her goods from the Saxton block, Grant was there. When she was arrested, Grant filed the affidavit. And in this case he has been the moving spirit in this prosecution. With marvelous versatility he names houses of bad repute and attempts to put witnesses in them. He assailed Florence Klingler, though she had been guilty of nothing but an unfortunate marriage, and with clenched fists and stentorian voice attacked her character."

Of Eva D. Althouse, another leading character, he said: "You have heard much about her in this case. Where is she? The state felt obliged to establish an alibi for her, though she is not on trial. She has an alibi now. She is away. Don't you suppose she would be here if she could offer any testimony that would tend to convict Annie E. George? Why do they produce an alibi for her instead of placing her on the witness stand? Why didn't the police look for her on the night of October 7?"

The testimony of Jacob Adams was then taken up, and the speaker argued from it that had Mrs. George passed along the route from Hazlette avenue to Lincoln avenue she must have passed and been seen by Jacob Adams.

This was followed by reference to the testimony of other witnesses. That of Mrs. Huwig, who witnessed the firing of two of the shots from in front of her father's home, the Eckroate residence, was first summarized. The insufficiency of the identification, owing to the darkness and the lack of acquaintance with the accused, was insisted upon.

Of Mrs. Eckroate he spoke as an object of pity, because of her alleged intemperate use of morphine, and in this connection the evidence of Michael Burke and his daughter was cited, evidencing the case of the drug and the slave to it which she had become. Mr. Sterling asked the jury to meet the testimony of Drs Brant and Walker on the appearance of the witness and her complexion. He said it was to be remembered that a woman's complexion is not always what it seems. He would not pretend to say that she had been given just enough of the accursed stuff to brace her up and make her appear natural. He would not pretend to say that her tongue was not clean, her eyes not bright; doctors know just how much of the stuff to give to produce the result: they knew how to patch her up so she could walk a chalk line and pass the examination.

"She does not say she recognized the features of Mrs. George," he continued, she recognized the form she had seen on the street there before. She pushed the screen out of her window. You remember she wasn't asked to tell much about how the screen was fastened. It was like describing the shooting, which she couldn't do. And then she looked through the opening and saw and recognized with her aged and defective eyes what could not be recognized by the younger eyes of her daughter: the unimpaired eyes of young Hogan, who couldn't tell whether the form was that of a man or a woman."

In concluding his argument, Mr. Sterling reviewed some of the testimony that had been offered in the hearing. He had argued against the consideration of the testimony of Mrs. Eckroate when the report in Tuesday's INDEPENDENT closed. Passing from the testimony of Mrs. Eckroate, he took up the evidence of the witnesses who had testified on the darkness of the night. Of Mr. Grant's argument on recognitions in this darkness, he said "this was fine rhetoric but poor theology." He asked the jury to remember that the evidence had furnished no proof that Mrs. George was on Lincoln avenue that night that they were not here to find a victim, but that they were to pass on the innocence or guilt of the accused and that she should be given the benefit of the doubt that such evidence as had been offered must leave.

Then the subject of threats was taken up. Mr. Sterling insisted that every witness, even the bitterest enemy of Mrs George, had put a condition to every threat they swore to—an "if" to every one of them. "If Saxton don't do so and so; if he don't marry me I'll kill him." She felt her condition, realized her fall, thought of her wrongs and then when she thought of Saxton as the cause of them she became frantic, and it was in this frame of mind that these threats were made.

Of the meeting in Allegheny and the alleged compromise there, it was argued that through the love and affection Mrs. George felt for Saxton she was inveigled into going to Allegheny and to sign the paper which he wanted to release him from the righteous suits she had commenced against him.

The incident of trimming the tidies at the home of Mrs. Lindeman on the day of the tragedy was pointed out as proof of her love and her hope of becoming his wife, endured to the end of his day. The consistency and the probability of Mrs. George going to her friend, Florence Klingler, one of the few friends left her in her trouble, was presented in support of the testimony of Mrs. Klingler, whose testimony Sterling said, was as open and direct as that of any witness called to the stand and unshaken by the abuse and vituperation of the cross examination.

Mr. Sterling closed with a plea for the safety and sanctity of the home and that the accused be given the benefit of the doubt, and that the jury refuse to convict on such clouded and doubtful evidence as, he claimed, the case of the state rests upon.

MR. WELTY'S ADDRESS.

"Our contention," said Mr. Welty in opening his address, "is that it is not only the province of the jury to consider the threats that have been introduced here in the connection in which they were made, but that before the threats can be considered at all it must be clearly established and beyond a reasonable doubt, that a murder has been committed and that the prisoner at the bar committed it."

Then he acdressed himself to the court for some time on the legal propositions involved in the case, bearing on threats and circumstantial evidence. Then he addressed himself to the jury charging them with the sacred duty they had been sworn to perform.

"It shall be my only aim that justice shall be done. I am not here to ask you to do what I would not step into the box and do myself. I am not here to ask you to perjure yourselves by rendering a verdict at variance with the facts as you view them and the law as the court shall give it to you But I am here to demand justice for a defenseless woman, and to say to you that poor as she is, she is an American citizen and entitled to the rights guaranteed to every such citizen."

Mr. Welty then spoke of the sacredness of family relations and the sanctity of the home. He spoke of the home of the Georges—a home blessed with three children, two of them now in court and one of them silent in the grave. He pleaded against the invasion of such a home by the intruder who steals away the peace and happiness of the home. Then he briefly traced the life of the accused during the periods that had been covered in testimony. He spoke of her as the country wife of the humble carpenter, favored by nature with the blessing of beauty which brought her ruin. From Hanoverton, he said, she came to the fatal Saxton block. Shopping in the store there marked the beginning of her fall. There she was seen and admired by Saxton. He was told she was the wife of Mr. George and a dressmaker. There his inquiries should have ended. He wanted to get acquainted with her. She was unsophisticated, a novice; he an expert.

The husband was away at work. The intruder was invading the home, telling her of her fitness for a higher station and beguiling her with the comforts and luxuries wealth could buy. For two long years and more she tried all she could to ward off that feeling that was growing and growing. It finally overcomes her. This woman fell before the blandishments of the man experienced in the breaking of homes, but she has been punished for it—punished severely.

Saxton had gained her love Of this there is no doubt. He held her love to the hour of his death. They say it was money she wanted; then why did she kill him? How could she hope to get his money after his death. With Saxton living she had her recourse in court to get money if that was what she sought. They say Saxton never loved her. If he didn't his letters are very deceptive.

Then the letters accepted in testimony from Saxton to Mrs. George while in South Dakota were read and commented upon. "Since January 1 you have spent nearly $1,200," was quoted from one of the letters. What was he sending this money to a married woman for, way out there in the West?

"Mr. Pomerene said if Saxton had ever promised to marry her she had forfeited all of his confidence by her conduct. Forfeited his confidence! How? Saxton had tired of her. He ignored and neglected her and then she sought redress in the courts. She began suits to get her property detained by him in the block. She began a suit for damages growing out of the wrongs he inflicted upon her in his breach of promise to marry her in 1896: the time came when these suits must be tried. Then on a midnight train they went to Allegheny, she going at his invitation and there the troth is plighted anew.

It was before this that more than half the threats introduced had been made. Had they been made with the intention of carrying them out would she have accepted his invitation and gone with him to Allegheny? Would she again have accepted his promise to marry? Who has not at some time in his life in moments of disappointment threatened vengeance if thus and so did not occur?

The threats of violence the night of the visit to the Althouse place were denounced as silly because when they were made the revolver was in the possession of Saxton. He had picked it up when she dropped it. Then one by one the threats narrated by each witness were taken up and commented upon.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

At the opening of court Wednesday morning the room was crowded and scores of people were in the corridors of court house vainly seeking admission.

Mr. Welty resumed his plea, saying that in the short time he had talked Tuesday afternoon he had briefly described the incidents leading up to the relations between the accused and deceased. Before continuing a review of the testimony he addressed the jury in general terms as to the verdicts that may be rendered.

"This woman," he said, "stands charged with the gravest offense recognized by the laws of our state, murder in the first degree. The penalty for this under the law is death or imprisonment for life. If you, gentlemen, shall find her guilty and recommend her to mercy the penalty will be imprisonment for life without hope of pardon. But for her sake and for my sake I beg of you that if you do find her guilty of murder in the first degree that you do not recommend her to mercy. Send her to the chair. We do not ask for mercy; we do not want it."

Mr. Welty then briefly referred to the other possible verdicts and their penalties and insisted that under the evidence a verdict of acquittal is the only verdict that can be rendered.

Some attention was then paid to the value of circumstantial evidence, the attorney insisting that in this case the links of the chain are weak or missing. He cited the case of the execution of an innocent man, saying it was but one of many such cases.

"The people no not demand that you convict this woman," said Mr. Welty. "They do not want it. This woman is presumed to be innocent until she is proven guilty. She is entitled to the benefit of every doubt, and so long as any of you have any doubt about any of the links in the chain she must continue to be regarded innocent."

Then Mr. Welty announced his intention of reviewing the chain as presented by the state. This chain, he said, was made up of the threats, the whereabouts of the accused near the time of the tragedy, the arrest, the revolver and the burs.

In connection with the first threat testified to by Attorney Wenitz, "I'm going out to Eva Althouse's to raise h—— with Saxton," Mr. Welty said he knew of no more fitting place for such a proceeding: no more appropriate place for such as he to meet his death—on the steps of his companion in wrong doing. In connection with other threats he argued that they were mere echoes, ejaculations made with no intention of their execution: that had there been any intention of executing them they would not have been uttered at quilting bees and before passing acquaintances.

Regarding threats, he said, some had been made before 1896, when the settlement was made in Allegheny, and they were settled when the suits and other differences were settled and the reconciliation effected. In this connection the receipts of settlement between Saxton and Mrs. George and Saxton and Sample C. George were read and commented upon.

She had reason to believe, and so did believe, that, Saxton would keep his promise to marry her. There is no evidence to show that he had ever refused to marry her. She wanted to meet Saxton and was trying to see him almost up to the hour of his death, not in a threatening and menacing manner, but in company with an officer, the last person in the world that would be selected to accompany a person on a mission of crime.

Explaining the failure of the accused to meet Officer Dickerhoff the second night, the night of the death, it was said that Judge McCarty had advised her not to seek out Saxton and that the injunction was still pending. She said she would not violate the orders of the court. That was why she did not go to the Saxton block the second time That is why she did not meet Dickerhoff. The threat related by William Cook, who said he found her in the Saxton block at midnight, revolver in hand, was dismissed with the statement that it was an imagining of the witness

Mrs. Nauman, who testified to some of the threats, was charged with personal feeling and prejudice against the accused. All through the discussion of threats it was insisted that when they were made Mrs. George was weeping and crying and lamenting. She loved Saxton. He had won her affection and her love completely, and she was devoted to him: no reason to kill him: but a desire to live only for him and with him Threats made under such circumstances, said Mr. Welty, were never made with the intention of executing them.

The alibi was then taken up and the testimony of Mrs. Lindeman first considered. The testimony of the tidy and the solicitation as how the man she loved would regard the little attention was pointed out as a token of love The happiness and contentment of the accused on that afternoon, as she was described in the testimony, in talking of the settlement with Sample C. George, and her expected early marriage to Saxton was detailed at some length. Discrepancies as to time were explained on the grounds of treachery of memory, not because of a desire or intention to misrepresent and that most of the witnesses qualified their fixing of time by "about." He conceded Mrs. George had been seen at most of the places mentioned by witnesses for the state, but insisted that there was error as to the time of the call at the Star restaurant and possibly at several other places.

Attorney Welty closed his arguments to the court and jury at 2:15 this afternoon, and Prosecutor Pomerene at once began his address on behalf of the state

CALUMPIT CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, April 26—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch to the Journal from Manila says that McArthur's division completely annihilated the insurgents at Calumpit today. They made a stubborn resistance, but could not withstand the determined charges of the Americans, and were driven to the hills in the greatest disorder. The Americans lost only eight in killed and the list of wounded is comparatively light.

General Lawton is meeting with many obstacles, has been obliged to build roads and is now progressing as fast as expected. He has had only skirmishes with the enemy. The United States transport Zealandia and a portion of the Ninth infantry has arrived. The transport Sheridan, which sails tomo row for San Francisco, carries General King and Mrs. Colonel S. Stozenberg, who brings her husband's body. Several officers and their families are also going home.

BE SURE.

Be sure you need medicine before you take it, but having once found out that you need it, lose no time in getting the best. If it's for the kidneys, liver, bladder or blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia or for chronic constipation, the best is Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and a very simple way to find out if you need it is to put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand twenty-four hours: if it then has a sediment or a milky, cloudy appearance, if it is ropy or stringy, pale or discolored, you do not need a physician to tell you that you should take Favorite Remedy at once. It speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, burning, scalding pain in passing water, the staining of linen by your urine and all the unpleasant and dangerous effects produced on the system by the use of whisky and beer. All reliable druggists sell Dr. David Kenne y's Favorite Remedy at $1 00 a bottle, or six bottles for $5 00

By a special and particular arrangement with the manufacturers, our readers can try this grand medicine absolutely free. By simply sending your full name and postoffice address to the DR DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Roudout, N. Y., mentioning THE INDEPENDENT, a trial bottle of Favorite Remedy, together with a pamphlet of valuable medical advice, will be sent you by mail postpaid

The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this liberal offer.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief. I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. PHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald —For sale by Z. T Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

The little folks love Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Pleasant to take: perfctly harmless: positive cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma.

TWO KILLED, NUMBER HURT.

Benzol Exploded In a Laboratory at Philadelphia—Number of small Buildings Damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—By the explosion of 15 gallons of benzol in the laboratory of Lewis H. Flaer & Co., manufacturers of chewing gum at Nos. 2043 and 2045 Ludlow street, two men were killed, three persons seriously injured and a large number of others were more or less cut by flying debris. The dead were:

Walter Mann, assistant superintendent.

Charles McKinney, engineer.

Of those injured Henry Randall, an employe, received internal injuries and will probably die. Several others were hurt, but not seriously.

No estimate has been made of the damage, but several small dwellings were damaged.

At the time of the explosion there were only four persons in the building who were engaged in making a mixture for the making of chewing gum. The doors to the room in which the men were working were closed, but the force from the benzol in some manner reached the furnace in the basement and the explosion instantly followed. Randall's escape was remarkable. He was blown through the roof and landed in an adjoining building. At first it was thought he was dead, but after reaching the hospital he regained consciousness. Although badly hurt, he will recover. George Conner, the fourth employe in the room, escaped with a few severe bruises.

As Mrs. Givison with her child on her arm was hurriedly leaving her home, which was directly opposite the laboratory, her dress caught fire from a flying ember and she and the child were badly burned. Their recovery is doubtful.

Money loss estimated at over $100,000.

CHRISTIAN CREMATED.

Brutal Work of Chinese—Nine Catholics Killed at Different Places.

VANCOUVER, April 26.—An Ionoufou, China, correspondent says:

"Three Catholics have been killed in Feiheen, about 40 miles to the west of us. Six of them have been killed at Shen Shan, of whom two were burned in a big public bonfire."

This is a different affair from one in which a child was burned and two had their eyes put out.

ABOUT $125,000 BOGUS STAMPS.

New Deputy Appointed In Downey's Place—Cigars Were Seized.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 26.—An examination was made of W. M. Jacobs' books, and it was found that he had defrauded the government out of about $125,000 with his bogus revenue stamps, the books showing the difference between the number of cigars actually produced at the factory and the number that Jacobs reported to the revenue office as having been made.

Chief Wilkie and Detective Burns were here working on the case, but refused to talk.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Revenue Collector Hershey appointed Thomas McGowan of Christiana a deputy revenue collector to succeed S. B. Downey, who was arrested for alleged complicity in the Lancaster counterfeiting scheme.

Jacobs' cigars, bearing counterfeit stamps, were seized in different cities to be sold for the benefit of the government.

PRESBYTERIAN WOMEN MET.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Assembly of Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

PITTSBURG, April 26. — About 400 women, hailing from nine different divisions of the Union, gathered last night in the East Liberty Presbyterian church and inaugurated the 29th annual assembly of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Presbyterian church, commonly known as the Philadelphia board. They came from Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and the District of Columbia.

The organization enrolls 52 presbyterial societies, 1,530 auxiliaries, 1,022 bands, 811 Young People's societies of Christian Endeavor, 230 intermediate societies and 91 Sabbath school organizations. It is the largest society of its kind in the Presbyterian church.

THE PRESIDENT WAS BETTER.

Expects to Attend Grant Monument Ceremonies at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The president was feeling better, though he still suffered from the attack of neuralgia which compelled him to deny himself to callers the day before.

The neuralgia attack was not expected to interfere with his trip to Philadelphia to attend the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the Grant monument tomorrow. The party will consist of the president and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Long, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Hitchcock, Captain Algernon Sartoris, grandson of General Grant, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, Rudolph Foster, stenographer, and family servants. The president will not speak at any of the functions

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—May Wright Sewall, honorary president of the National Council of Women of the United States and vice president of the International Council of Women, has addressed a letter to the czar of Russia in the name of the 1,250,000 women of the United States included in the membership of the council, thanking him for his movement to consider disarmament of nations.

House Refused a Pardon.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—The board of pardons refused pardons, among others, to William H. House, former assistant city solicitor of Pittsburg, who was alleged to have embezzled city funds; James Maloney of Erie, robbery, and John T. Shields of Allegheny burglary.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A PAN-AMERICAN SHOW.

Buffalo Exposition of 1901 Now on a Sure Footing.

ENTIRELY A NEW WORLD AFFAIR.

Canada and the Republics of South and Central America Are to Take Part In This Big Family Reunion. The New Organization.

A new world show on a large scale is to be held in Buffalo during the summer of 1901. It will be known as the Pan-American exposition. The United States, Canada and the republics of Central and South America will join hands in this affair. There will be no attempt to get foreign exhibits. The exposition is to be all American in character, which will make it distinctive from any other ever held.

This is the second attempt to hold a Pan-American exposition. Two years ago the project was agitated in Buffalo and a company organized, but the scheme fell through. The new enterprise, however, is now on a firm foundation. Just before the late congress adjourned an appropriation of $500,000 for a national exhibit at this exposition passed both houses and was signed by the president.

The New York state legislature has also appropriated $300,000 to defray the expenses of a state exhibit. The subscription to the capital stock of the exposition has already reached the sum of $1,350,770, which makes a total of $2,150,770 with which to begin business.

Of course the national and state appropriations will be used only for the erection of buildings and the sending of exhibits, but this makes a good sized nucleus around which to cluster the other features of the big show.

The organization of the exposition company was recently effected at a meeting in Buffalo when John G. Milburn, a prominent Buffalo lawyer, was elected president and 25 directors were elected from among the 335 incorporators.

The selection of an exposition site is to be the next step in the enterprise. The preliminary investigations have already been begun, and it is expected that a decision will be reached within the month.

The first exposition company had selected Cayuga island, one of the many islets in the Niagara river above the falls. Should the new organization make the same choice, advantage could be taken of some of the old plans. Cayuga island would give the exposition a magnificent water frontage on Niagara river of more than a mile and a half, and also the waterway of nearly two miles on the eastern side of the island furnished by the Little Niagara river, which varies in width from 40 to 70 feet and is navigable for good sized vessels from the Niagara river at the head of the island until the current of the smaller stream again joins the waters of the parent flood.

PRESIDENT JOHN G. MILBURN.

Besides these splendid water facilities, this site possesses many other important advantages. The island is beautifully wooded, and the land slopes to the water all around it, so as to afford excellent drainage. The soil is for the most part sandy, and except at the extreme water's edge will need comparatively little grading or filling to make it suitable for the purposes of the exposition.

By land the village of Lasalle, opposite Cayuga island, is reached directly by all the great railway systems connecting the east and west. There are a dozen places where bridges can be built without any serious engineering difficulty. At present the only roadway to the island is along a wagonway leading from the lower part of Lasalle village over an iron swing bridge across the Little Niagara river.

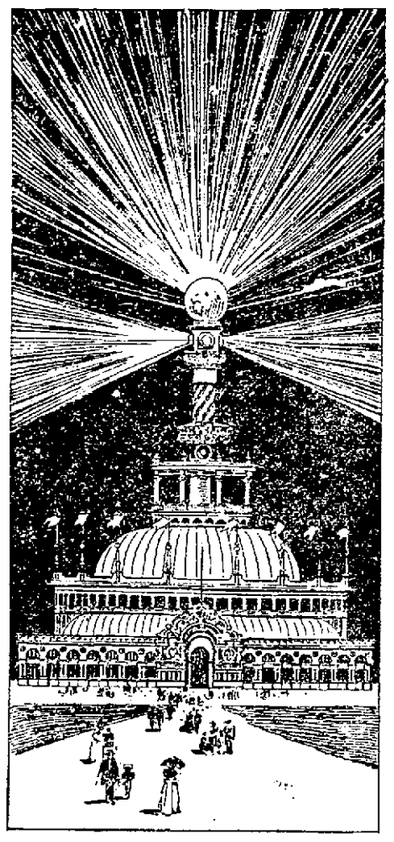
The territory which embraces Lasalle, the Little Niagara river, Cayuga creek and Cayuga island was formerly owned by the state of New York, being within the one mile strip along the Niagara frontier reserved for military purposes, but has been sold in various parcels from time to time during the early part of the present century. It is a region full of historic interest.

When President McKinley was in Buffalo at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment a year ago last summer, he visited Cayuga island as the guest of the officers of the old exposition company and drove a stake in the ground at the spot selected by the officers as the site for the administration building.

But it is hardly probable that Cayuga island will be chosen, for the new company has decided that the site shall be within ten miles of the Buffalo city hall, and if it does not change its determination the island will be barred out, for it is beyond this limit.

Another site which is being seriously considered is a fine tract of level land just north of Delaware park, and it would not be surprising if this tract were selected. It is traversed by three railway lines and is accessible by trolley lines and by bicycle roads and carriage drives. Should this be taken, part of Delaware park could be utilized as part of the landscape scheme of the exposition grounds. There is a great meadow in the park, as well as a fine lake, with a stream of running water.

A great number of unique projects have already been proposed for the exposition. Among them is a scheme to build a spiral railway around a great iron tower. This is designed to symbolize the progress of electrical development. The plan provides for a massive base, which will firmly brace the steel framework supporting two spiral tracks. Upon the lookout platform will be erected an electrical temple surmounted by a huge transparent sphere, in which will be displayed the most powerful electric light yet devised, and it is believed that this great illuminator can readily be seen at a distance of at least 50 miles.



PROPOSED DESIGN FOR ENTRANCE TO MAIN BUILDING OF PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

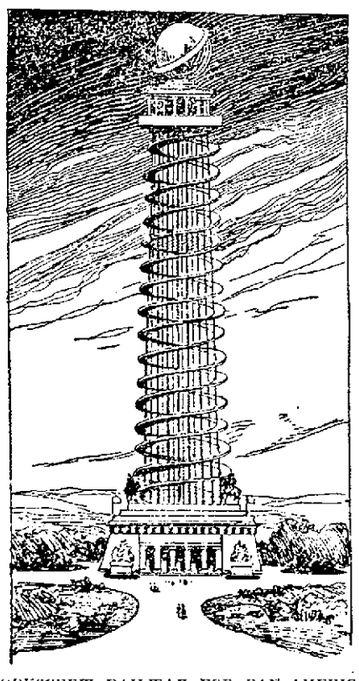
The cars will be hemispherical in shape, conveniently arranged as to seating capacity and will afford a splendid lookout for the passengers. They will be impelled by electrical power, with a gear wheel running on a central rack rail.

The base will be a handsome edifice, and the entire tower will be handsomely decorated for day effect and profusely illuminated by electricity at night.

The dimensions of this proposed structure will be of mammoth proportions, as the following measurements will show: Base, 120 feet square on the ground; height, 40 feet and 80 feet square at the top. The steel tower will be 320 feet in height from its base to the floor of the observation platform. The temple on the platform will be 30 feet high. The sphere at the summit will be 50 feet in diameter. The track will be so constructed that cars can be run up and down continually at very short intervals and 2,000 or 3,000 passengers per hour carried without difficulty.

Another feature which has been talked of is a great conclave of Masons to which various bodies of the order in every country of the new world are expected to send representatives. To give the occasion a personal interest for every Mason in this country it is also proposed to dedicate a great Masonic temple, where, during the course of the fair, will be displayed a remarkable collection of relics and famous jewels of the order. Every lodge that comes to the celebration will bring with it its best paraphernalia, and it is safe to say that the walls of the temple will be decorated in dazzling richness.

The temple will be built to stand as a monument to the order and to the occasion. Its architecture will be on the lines of the Biblical description of King Solomon's temple, and no expense will be spared to make it of magnificent size and of corresponding beauty.



CORKSCREW RAILWAY FOR PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

What Canada and the republics of Central and South America will do as their part of the exposition has of course not been learned as yet, but it is expected that they will unite heartily in this project to begin the twentieth century with a grand reunion of new world families.

ANDREW DOWNS.

MARK TWAIN'S BOOKS

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY TO PUBLISH A UNIFORM EDITION.

Twelve Friends Who Will Each Pay $1,000 For a Set—Novelist Robert W. Chambers a Versatile Genius—A Characteristic Story.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 3.—The myriad admirers of Mark Twain in this country will be interested in the project of the New England society of this city, which is about to issue a complete uniform edition of all his writings in 22 volumes. Until now there has been no comprehensive and uniform edition of the great humorist's works. The copyrights were owned by different publishers, and a uniform edition was impossible. This fact and the fact that the world renowned funmaker is not in the best of financial condition led his friends in the New England society to secure control of all the copyrights and to prepare an edition of his works that would be a lasting memorial in paper, ink and morocco to his fame.

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

There will be an autograph edition consisting of 512 numbered copies bound in morocco and printed on handmade paper, with illustrations on India paper. Each one of these 512 copies will be signed personally by Mark Twain, and every other leaf of the book will display at the bottom a watermark of the name Clemens, visible only when the page is held between the eye and the light. That this edition will be a very successful phase of the project is already assured. Twelve of Mark Twain's friends in Hartford have each subscribed $1,000 for a set of the books, making a total sum of $12,000, which, it is said, will be used to liquidate a certain mortgage that has never seemed at all funny to Mark Twain.

The humorous artists of America have co-operated heartily with the New England society and with their deft pencils have interpreted in a masterful manner considerable of Mark Twain's best humor. Among these artists are A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, Dan Beard, Frederick Opper, E. W. Kemble, J. G. Brown, W. T. Smedley, and others like T. De Thulstrup, Frederick Dielman, B. W. Clinedinst, and a few others who have more of a reputation for serious than for humorous work. There is also an edition de luxe of 1,000 copies, bound in silk buckram, and all the editions will have an appreciative introduction written by Brander Matthews. Each story will be accompanied by a picture of the humorist taken at the time the story was written.

He is now living in Vienna. Reports of the disastrous result of his venture in the publishing field were current two years ago, and the New York Herald, with Mark Twain's consent, started a fund for his benefit. The scheme, however, did not meet with the approval of his family, and the matter was very suddenly dropped. The project of the New England society to better Mark Twain's financial condition is a much more commendable one, because any man who purchases a complete edition of Mark Twain's works, thereby giving Mark Twain a royalty, will surely get his money's worth.

Robert W. Chambers, the New York novelist and poet, is only 33 years of age, but is already famous on both sides of the Atlantic. His strong story, "Ashes of Empire," has created a furore in London literary circles, and his stories sell as well there as here. He was born in New York in 1865, was educated in Paris, and after years of art study under Constant, Boulanger and other masters exhibited in the salon. His first book, "In the Quarter," was written in 1887 and published in 1894.

Like all geniuses, Mr. Chambers is versatile. He is well posted concerning civil engineering; he has marked talent as a painter; his poetry in his little volume "With the Band" is of a high order of merit; he knows all about butterflies, and is an expert collector. The strength and freshness of his novels have won for him countless friends. He is a very clever designer of military costumes and once designed a uniform for a Brooklyn regiment, and he is an ardent fisherman and sportsman.

He belongs to the Calumet, the Century and other fashionable New York clubs, and is such a stickler for the conventionalities that carrying even the very smallest sort of bundle through the street is very distasteful to him, but when the conventionalities interfere with a good deed he never observes them. The other day he ran across an impecunious Italian artist who had a number of pictures of merit, but could not sell them because of his ignorance of English. Mr. Chambers promptly tucked the bulky drawings under his arm, and, much to the amazement of his friends, started off down the street, saying: "Tell the fellow to stay here a minute. I am going to take these pictures up to the Calumet club and sell them for him!"

EARLE HOOKER EATON.

CANCER IS DEADLY!

Results Fatally in Nine Cases Out of Ten—A Cure Found at Last.

This fearful disease often first appears as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed.

Cancer can not be cured by a surgical operation, because the disease is a virulent poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few despairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S proved equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated beyond doubt that a cure had at last been found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accumulated which is incontrovertible, of which the following is a specimen:

MRS. S. M. IDOL.

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful disease. My feelings may be imagined when the horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a maliguant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as to cause great alarm. The disease seemed beyond the skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good whatever, the Cancer growing worse all the while. Numerous remedies were used for it but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family, for I know how deadly Cancer is, especially when inherited. I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the first day, forced out the poison. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure for Cancer.—MRS S M. IDOL, Winston, N. C.

Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

Cut this ad. out and send to us with $1.00, and we will send you this NEW IMPROVED ACME QUEEN PARLOR ORGAN, by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if you find it exactly as represented, equal to organs that retail at $75.00 to $100.00, the greatest value you ever saw and far better than organs advertised by others at more money, pay the freight agent our special 90 days offer price, $31.75, less the $1, or $30.75 and freight charges.

$31.75 IS OUR SPECIAL 90 DAYS PRICE, less than one-half the price charged by others. Such an offer was never made before.

THE ACME QUEEN is one of the most durable and sweetest toned instruments ever made. From the illustration shown, which is engraved direct from a photograph, you can form some idea of its beautiful appearance. **Made from Solid Quarter Sawed Oak,** antique finish, handsomely decorated and ornamented, **latest 1899 style.** THE ACME QUEEN is 6 feet 5 inches high, 42 inches long, 23 inches wide and weighs 350 pounds; contains 5 octaves, 11 stops as follows: Diapason, Principal, Dulciana, Melodia, Celeste, Cremona, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler, Diapason Forte, Principal Forte, and Vox Humana; 2 Octave Couplers, 1 Tone Swell, 1 Grand Organ Swell, 4 Sets Orchestral Toned Resonatory Pipe Quality Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Pure Sweet Melodia Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Charmingly Brilliant Celeste Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Rich Mellow Smooth Diapason Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Pleasing Soft Melodious Principal Reeds.

THE ACME QUEEN action consist of the celebrated Newel Reeds, which are only used in the highest grade instruments, also fitted with Hammond Couplers and Vox Humana, also best Dolge felts, leathers etc., bellows of the best rubber cloth, 3-ply bellows stock and finest leather in valves. **THE ACME QUEEN** is finished with a 10x14 beveled plate French mirror, nickel plated pedal frames and every modern improvement. **WE FURNISH FREE** a handsome organ stool and the best organ instruction book published.

GUARANTEED 25 YEARS With every Acme Queen Organ we issue a written binding 25 year guarantee, by the terms and conditions of which if any part gives out we repair it free of charge. Try it one month and we will refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. 500 of these organs will be sold at $31.75. Order at once. Don't delay.

OUR RELIABILITY IS ESTABLISHED If you have not dealt with us ask your neighbor about us, write the publisher of this paper, or Metropolitan National Bank, National Bank of the Republic, or Bank of Commerce, Chicago; or German Exchange Bank, New York, or any railroad or express company in Chicago. We have a capital of over $450,000.00, occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago and employ over 800 people in our own building. WE SELL ORGANS AT $22.00 and up; PIANOS, $125.00 and up; also everything in musical instruments at lowest wholesale prices. Write for free special organ, piano and musical instrument catalogue. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Fulton, Desplaines and Wayman Sts., **CHICAGO, ILL.**

DAILY EXCURSIONS

...TO CALIFORNIA...

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Every Wednesday from Booton and New England and Every Thursday from Chicago.

Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road

FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

SEND NO MONEY

WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad. out and send to us, and we will send you **OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE** by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $60.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent **Our Special Offer Price** $15.50 and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. **GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL** in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all fully described in Our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this **DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK** is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

This illustration shows the machine open, ready for use.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS by unknown concerns who copy our advertisments, offering unknown machines under various names, with various inducements. Write some friend in Chicago and learn who are RELIABLE AND WHO ARE NOT.

THE BURDICK has every MODERN IMPROVEMENT, EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE DEFECTS OF NONE. MADE BY THE BEST MAKER IN AMERICA, FROM THE BEST MATERIAL.

This shows the machine closed to be used as a center table, stand or desk.

MONEY SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, PIANO POLISHED, one illustration shows machine closed, (head dropping from sight) to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing, 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand. Finest large High Arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully **NICKEL TRIMMED. GUARANTEED** the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-YEARS' BINDING GUARANTEE is sent with every machine. **IT COSTS YOU NOTHING** to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $60.00, and then if convinced you are saving $25.00 to $40.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50. WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.**

Dear Papa. Please come back home. Mamma is not cross any more, and cries because you ain't here. She don't know I am telling you, but please come right back.

Your Little Billy.

There is nothing more conducive to good fellowship between husband and wife, than good health, even temper and a box or two of Bar-Ben. By strengthening the body, brain and nerves, it imparts a feeling of health, vigor and contentment to both man and woman, squelches those little family jars, and is a positive guarantee against divorce. Bar-Ben is the easy way to take medicine. Small sugar-coated tablets; 60 doses, 50 cents; 6 boxes, $2.50. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed on receipt of price. Drs. Barton and Benson, Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder Massilon.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

16 lots on Chester street,	$250 to $450
15 lots on Edwin street,	250 to 450
18 lots on Dwight street,	250 to 450
7 lots on George street,	225 to 250
13 lots on Johnson street,	200 to 275

$10 accepted as first payment, balance $5 to $10 a month according to location.

James R. Dunn,

STONE BLOCK.

FIRST and THIRD TUESDAYS

EACH MONTH

CHEAP TRIPS SOUTH

...BY THE...

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

Write for Information to

C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A., - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad, and we will send you this big 325-lb. new 1899 pattern high-grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest Stove Half-Gain you ever saw or heard of, pay the FREIGHT AGENT our SPECIAL PRICE, **$13.00** less the $1.00 we sent with order or $12.00 and freight charges. This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x18x11, top is 42x23; made from best pig iron, extra large flues, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep, genuine Standish porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented base. Best coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE ISSUE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove, the freight is only about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10.00. Address,

ACME BIRD.

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.) CHICAGO, ILL.

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

HOTEL SCHENLEY

The New Hotel Opposite SCHENLEY PARK

PITTSBURG, PA.

10 STORIES, 250 ROOMS,

FINEST IN THE COUNTRY

American and European Plans.

T. EDWARD KRUMBHOLZ & JAMES RILEY.

$1.79 a pair.

An Immense Rush!

Our Great Lace Curtain Sale opened Saturday with a rush and our lace curtain department has been crowded with eager buyers ever since. Never before had they seen such pretty patterns. Never before had they obtained such grand values for so little money, and never before have we had such a successful

LACE CURTAIN OPENING.

The sale continues as long as the curtains last. Don't buy until you have seen our line or you'll be sorry like some others.

Over 50 different patterns always on display in the Lace Curtain department.

Crone's Dry Goods Store, Next-to-Canal

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE WORLD ON WHEELS

Cyclists Should Guard Against Spring Colds.

TOURS ARRANGED BY THE LEAGUE

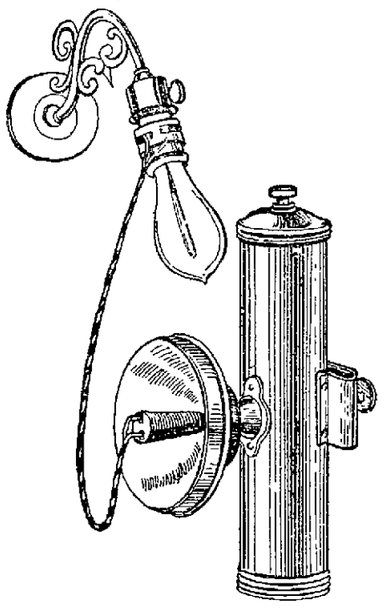
How Kentucky Proposes to Push Road Building—Michael and Linton and Their Methods of Training. New Mechanical Ideals.

Regularly at this time the cycling and lay press warn cyclists to take precautions against taking cold; but, though it has been repeatedly done, it is worthy of insistence There are new riders coming into the fold, and they should be taught the dangers they are likely to encounter, so it is not out of the way at this time to advise the use of clothing and undercloth-ing sufficiently warm to afford all necessary protection. It is not uncommon to see wheelmen, filled with the enthusiasm of their first rides of the new season, take a grueling ride, as hard as they can go, and then make a stop by the wayside without any thought of the perspiration into which they have worked themselves A light coat should be carried at this season in addition to the regular apparel and should be put on at every dismount. The advice may sound silly, but it is none the less needed and, if followed, may forestall a serious cold and accompanying results.

The touring department of the League of American Wheelmen has almost completed the drafts of tours in all parts of New England, New York and Pennsylvania and has under way a set of different routes from New York and Boston to Chicago and San Francisco. Another series includes the Atlantic seaboard. When these are completed, the other sections of the country will be taken up in order until every possible tour is mapped out and filed in the office of the department. They will be at the disposal of members of the organization, who can get them, no matter how extensive the tour

The Kentucky division of the L. A. W. is working for the passage of a law in that state requiring that state and other convicts be used for road building. This is a question which is of great interest to wheelmen, and the L. A. W. has always maintained that prisoners should be used for the purpose. As but few are engaged regularly in the occupation of road building, these convicts would not come into competition with free labor, while by their use the highways could be built very economically and become of great value to the sections in which they are built. The national organization of the L. A. W. is assisting the Kentucky division in getting the bill passed.

Racing officials of the L. A. W. say that the statement issued by the National Cycling association to the effect that William Brewster, former treasurer of the L. A. W., has accepted a position on the racing board of the N. C. A. is absolutely untrue. Brewster himself is the authority for saying he has not accepted such a position and never intends to. The announcement caused considerable astonishment among L. A. W. men, as Brewster is one of the oldest members of the organization and has always been counted among its strongest leaders. It seems that he was offered the position, and before he had



DEVICE FOR RECHARGING ELECTRIC BICYCLE LAMPS.

time to accept or decline the N. C. A. had caused the announcement to be published broadcast. This is not the first case in which league officials have been offered positions by the N. C. A., and in every case it was stated they had gone over to the other organization and would fight the league. Such men as Sterling Elliott, Judge Simms and several others have been on this list, but all declined, as did Brewster.

Bicycle tracks are banked on the corners and curves to reduce the angle formed by the junction of the wheel and track. When turning on a sharp curve at a high rate of speed, the machine must lean over at a dangerous angle, and the weight of the rider is thrown to the inner side of the curve, so as to overcome the centrifugal impetus which a rapidly moving body possesses. Consequently there is a great tendency to side slip. If the track is banked, however, this danger is entirely done away with. When a track is properly built, the rider and the track are at right angles when the rider is going at racing speed.

Cyclists should be chary of advice to use tallow as a lubricant for their chains, in spite of the fact that it will not collect dust as will oil or graphite. Tallow, being animal matter, contains a certain amount of acid and glycerin, and the acids are freed by the exposure to the air and quickly corrode the metal.

Vaseline is becoming very popular as a lubricant for bearings and has much in its favor for the purpose. It is a mistaken idea that the bearings are to be taken apart for putting it in. All that is necessary is to melt the vaseline in any kind of suitable receptacle and then inject it into the bearings with the ordinary oil can. Vaseline has the peculiar property of furnishing as good lubrication as oil, will stay in the cups indefinitely, and keeps the balls bright and clean. It forms a film around the crevices, and makes the bearings almost dustproof. In using it, however, wheelmen should be very particular to secure only the purest kinds.

Probably in no other country is the system of training for athletic events carried on with such precision as in America. Many of the foreign riders who were in America last year looked with astonishment upon the system of training used by our leading riders. When Michael first came to this country, he did not know what a massage was. He was soon initiated into its benefits, however, much against his will, and now he is one of the strongest supporters of this absolute necessity. Tom Linton is one of the men who will not follow our accepted ideas of training. He will not permit himself to be massaged, nor even vigorously rubbed, being content with having the perspiration rubbed from his body and nothing more.

Cyclists should never wear a pointed toe or tight fitting shoe when riding their machines. In the use of the former the toes are shoved down to the point of the shoe with each downward stroke of the pedals, and this soon causes corns.

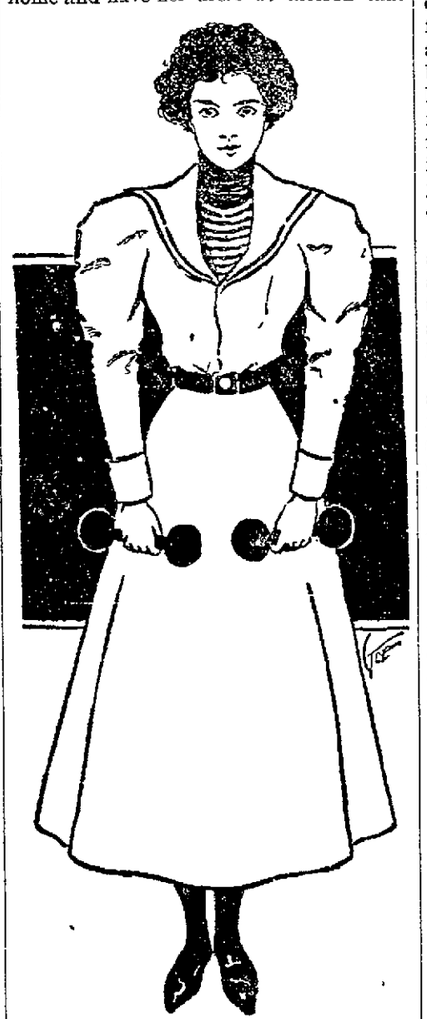
Wheelwomen should make it a point to learn the mechanical construction of their wheels that they may be able to make any necessary repairs of a minor nature when they happen to be out riding and a repair shop or an obliging man is not to be found.

There are 380 separate pieces in the average bicycle chain.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY.

Athletic Costumes.

Recently a young girl of the Newark (N. J.) high school was asked to return home and have her dress so altered that



ATHLETIC SCHOOLGIRL.

her waist measurement could be increased by several inches. That started discussion, which resulted in the agreement upon the part of the pupils to wear pretty loose shirt waists.

Horses to Race Mules.

Long distance races are common enough in Europe, but seldom has there been arranged one designed to try the relative merits of mules and horses as roadsters. A Bordeaux newspaper, the Petite Gironde, has arranged a race over the roads open to mules and horses in harness, and the conditions are certainly as novel as the scheme itself. The distance is to be 850 kilometers, or about 530 miles, divided into eight stakes of from 100 to 120 kilometers each. At the end of each stage each contestant must rest 12 hours. All mules and horses in France are eligible to compete, and it is related that the breeders of the three natural divisions of the French republic are busily engaged in hunting up the fastest horses and hybrids suitable for such a race.

Better Bowling Scores.

The bowling season which is just closing in the west has demonstrated the fact that the amusement is one which will become extremely popular. The progress of bowling during the past three or four years in Chicago has been simply remarkable. When what are known as the wide alleys were first established, in 1896, high scores for the season which reached over 160 were considered first class, but now, in computing the record lists of the different leagues, the compilation starts from 160 and proceeds until 180 and over is reached. Team scores of 800 were prize winners then, but now the club which scores only 800 thinks it has done very poorly indeed, and anything below that is not worth mentioning.

New Irish Pugilist.

Another new pugilistic champion is coming to America A letter has been received by Tom O'Rourke from John O'Neill of Dublin, a well known Irish bookmaker and sporting man, stating that he would send Mike Morirs, the real Irish champion, to this country to meet some of the leading heavyweights. Morris, the letter states, is 6 feet high, weighs 185 pounds and is but 27 years old. He is the man who stopped Peter Jackson in three rounds at Dublin two years ago and punched Frank Slavin out in five rounds Mr. O'Neill also states that Morris met Peter Maher in Dublin and more than held his own. He is sending him to this country purposely to challenge Peter Maher.

Intercollegiate Cable Chess.

Final arrangements have been made for a cable chess match between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton and Oxford and Cambridge. Professor Isaac L. Rice has offered a trophy for the match. The design suggested is for a shield upon which will be emblazoned in gold and silver squares a chessboard with the colors of the six universities intwined. It will be surrounded by the emblems of the universities, the two countries, and of chess, with places for engraving the names of the winning colleges. Baron Albert de Rothschild of Vienna will act as umpire. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., will act as umpire for the American universities, Professor Rice acting for the British.

Starting Machines For Schooling.

Trainers are complaining that the associations have not provided starting machines for schooling purposes. There is neglect somewhere, for it is necessary to have the horses prepared to start as well as fit to run.

DEATH ABOARD SHIP.

HOW BURIALS AT SEA FROM OCEAN LINERS ARE MANAGED.

Little Ceremony and Hasty Funerals the Rule When Sailors or Steerage Passengers Are the Victims—Efforts to Cheat the Sharks.

There is no place where death is more unwelcome than on board a passenger steamer, and between the death and burial of a sea traveler the melancholy influence of the event extends to every one on board. The limitations of space are very likely responsible in part for this, for there is the feeling that until the body has been cast into the arms of the sea there is no getting away from it. So spake a man who has crossed the Atlantic ocean many times and who on more than one occasion had been a passenger on one of the big liners when death had claimed a victim from among those on board.

Sailors dread a death on board their vessel as much as anything, and when one occurs they are all anxiety to render the body the last service, and this fact is often responsible for the haste and scant consideration with which burials at sea are too often conducted. But the days of such ceremonies are fast dying, and efforts are now being made which will permit of the body being carried for the remainder of the journey after death and properly buried on land.

Even now it is generally only sailors and steerage passengers who are buried at sea, and frequently these are cast to the waves without so much as the vessel being slowed down and within an hour or two of their death.

Often enough a death occurs in a vessel without the fact becoming known to more than one or two of the crew or steerage passengers. Every effort is made to keep the event secret, and in the stillness of night, when better class passengers are comfortably curled up in their bunks, a little band of men, moving like shadows across the deck, bear a body from below, and, while the vessel is plowing the sea, the mortal remains wrapped in canvas or inclosed in a crudely made box, are quietly slipped over the ship's side into the mysterious deep.

The presence of a dead body on board has sometimes not even been suspected by the passengers until some one has noticed the sharks that are following, for it is no mere sailor's story that sharks know when a ship contains a corpse. A vessel carrying a dead body and passing through waters frequented by sharks is almost sure to be followed by one or more of those fishes, if it does not outspeed them.

Rather than bury a corpse while sharks are following a vessel the captain will sometimes have the body placed in the ice chamber and full steam put on the engines until the hungry fishes have dropped astern completely.

In one case at least a body was actually cremated on board by the captain's orders because of the sharks. But sharks are not often obstacles to prompt burial, and, generally speaking, when a death occurs at sea, the body is slipped into the water at night with none to witness the proceeding but a couple of the crew and the captain, who reads an abridgment of the service from the prayer book.

The manner of burial of course depends greatly upon the captain's own feelings in respect to the dead, and it must be acknowledged that these feelings are in some cases all that they should be. Some captains have the greatest objection to "dumping" a dead body into the sea and, when it is unavoidable, will do their uttermost to conduct the ceremony with all possible reverence and respect.

For all that, there is always the feeling of the ship's crew and the melancholy effect of the presence of a corpse to be reckoned with, and the argument that more consideration is due to the living than the dead often prompts a captain to "dump" a steerage passenger in the dead of night without mentioning the event to more than a couple of hands.

Thus it often happens that while a concert or a private theatrical performance is going on in the saloon the captain is engaged making arrangements for the burial of some unfortunate creature.

The "Change of Air" Cure.

"There is no sense," said a New York physician, who has passed the days when he must practice even if he does not wish to, "in the haphazard way in which a patient is sent away from home to exhaust his strength and spend his money in the hope that a change of air will do him good. There is no use in sending a person away to die.

"Many physicians are not at all considerate about this sort of thing. There are some cases in which the influence of climate is a potent factor in the treatment of certain diseases, but not half so many of them as is generally supposed. Quiet and rest at home, plenty of sunshine, good food and pure air are worth far more than a change of climate, that is so often recommended as a cure all."—New York Herald.

Condensed.

"Do you buy condensed milk, madam?"

"I presume that we must, but I never thought of it before. I always order two quarts and pay for two quarts, but it never measures more than three pints."—Detroit Free Press.

A custom peculiar to Buddhists is that of wandering about the country with hammer and chisel and carving holy symbols upon rocks by the wayside.

The term "filthy lucre" originated in Scotland and referred in the first place to the well worn £1 notes of that country.

FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

PECULIAR ACCIDENTS AT CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, April 24.—Mrs. Kirk, wife of Prof. J. W. Kirk, met with a peculiar accident last Friday. In the course of her housecleaning she removed a register from the floor of one of the rooms, and subsequently forgetting that it had not been replaced, stepped into the opening. Although no bones were broken, Mrs Kirk was severely bruised and will be obliged to go about on crutches for some time.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Michael Smith, who resides one mile from town, was seized with an attack of dizziness as she reached the top of a flight of stairs, leading from the cellar of her home, and fell to the bottom. She was badly shaken up by the accident, but was otherwise uninjured.

The Hon. W. E Moulton is a candidate for re-nomination for representative. His Fulton friends feel that he is fully entitled to the honor to which he aspires.

DRILLS AND DRILLERS.

Both Arrive in the City on Saturday Night.

T. D. Clements and his assistants, who are to drill on the George Snyder farm for the Home, Oil, Gas and Coal Company, arrived in the city Saturday night with their machinery. The engine and tools have been removed to the farm.

W Mealy, who represents a Lima concern, has brought machinery to the city and will shortly commence drilling on Graber brothers' farm, west of the city.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Anti-fat might be appropriately termed a slim diet.

He that runs may read—his opponent's inaugural address.

When an army officer smokes cigarettes he is reduced to the ranks.

If a girl will not marry when she may she may not marry when she will.

The prize for prize-fighting comes to the boxer by way of the box office.

The sting of a snub often proves to be most lacerating to the one who makes it.

Ajax may have defied the lightning, but he never set his hand against a live wire.

When a man reaches the top he should kick the ladder over if he wants to remain there.

But few congregations are willing to pay a pastor for telling them the truth about themselves.

In one of the dime museums in Boston a young man has been entertaining visitors by permitting them to break inch boards and bend heavy iron plates and bars over his wonderfully hard head. One day recently the exhibitor encountered a rough customer who wielded an oak plank with more than ordinary force, and he is now laid up in the Massachusetts General hospital suffering from a broken blood vessel in his cranium.

There were 200 entries in the recent Chinese baby show, the first ever held in the empire, and the little ones presented a most wonderful appearance. The little boys had shaven heads, while the girls' hair was stiffened and polished, and dressed in the grandest fashion. Patches of pink rouge were put on the smooth yellow cheeks, and the mouths were touched up and the narrow brows delicately penciled.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

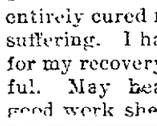
And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. HENRY DORR, No. 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhœa. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I can say I feel like a new woman. I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Excursions to Louisville, Ky., via Pennsylvania Lines.

May 15th and 16th account Travelers' Protective Association of America annual convention. Excursion tickets will be sold to Louisville, Ky., via Pennsylvania Lines, good to return until May 20th.

The good name of

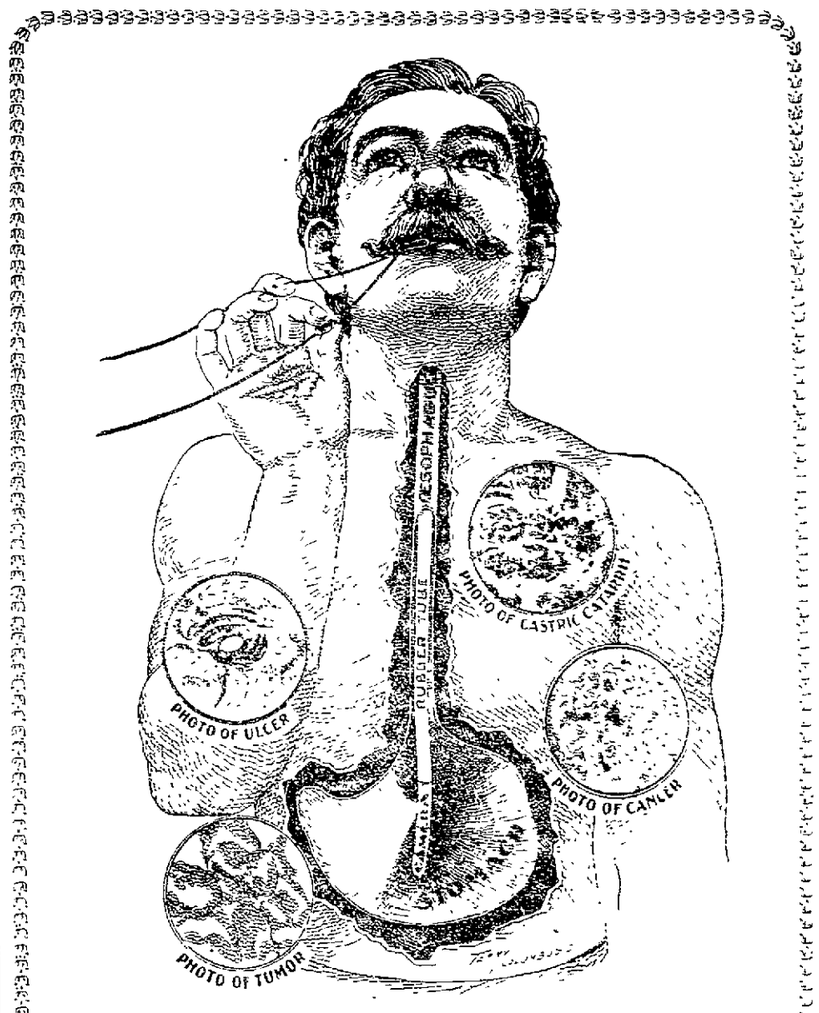
Allcock's
POROUS PLASTERS

has induced many persons to deceive the public by offering plasters which are not only lacking in the best elements of the genuine article, but are often harmful in their effects.

The public should be on their guard against these frauds, and, when a plaster is needed, be sure to insist upon having the best. When you buy Allcock's you obtain absolutely the best plaster made.

PEOPLE READ
The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT".....



Latest Triumph—Photographing the Interior of the Stomach.

HAVE YOU STOMACH DISEASE?

Do you bloat?
Do you feel sick?
Is your tongue coated?
Are you nervous?
Do you belch up gas?
Are you constipated?
Does your stomach hurt?
Do you feel faint at times?
Do you cough up phlegm?
Do you have a weak, tired exhausted feeling?
Is there a full, dull heavy feeling in the stomach?
Do you have an empty "all gone" feeling at times?

If these are some of your symptoms you may be sure you have **CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.**

Dr. Kutchin has a new and wonderful treatment discovered by himself, that cures this disease.

He Guarantees a Cure in Every Curable Case.
His Prices Are Within the Reach of All.

Dr. Kutchin, Ex. U. S. Surgeon.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
He is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America Licensed by the State of Ohio

☞ See him before it is too late, and this awful disease has made you an incurable wreck, or hurried you to an untimely grave.

DR. KUTCHIN has visited this county regularly for the past **eight years.**

He has performed thousands of wonderful cures There is hardly a community in the State of Ohio that can not point to some one strong and well who was once given up to die, but was cured and restored to friends and family by this skillful Specialist.

He ONLY treats CHRONIC DISEASES.

Eye and Ear, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Fits, Piles, Gout, Diseases of Children, Liver Disease, Lost Manhood, Diseases of Women, Impotency, Varicocele.

HE CURES TUMORS without the knife.

☞ IF HE CAN'T CURE YOU HE WILL TELL YOU SO.

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, May 11th, '99.

ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, MAY 16

Consultation, Examination and Advice, FREE
Return visits made every 28 days
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLU...

Latest News—Now is the time to Subscribe.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

20 N. Erie Street, -- MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 4.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahrey's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

Clark W. Metzger, one of the best known Republicans in this end of the county, at the earnest solicitation of various friends, has decided to become a candidate for state representative, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election which will be held in May.

A suit for damages which has been instituted by one Washington dry goods firm against another involves a point of general interest, for if it is found that one firm is unjustified in conspiring to persuade the clerk of another firm to leave his or her place of employment by reason of a larger salary offered, the same rule might apply to a much disputed question concerning the right of one housekeeper to offer increased wages to a domestic employed by another with a view to obtaining his or her services. It will be interesting, too, to observe how the law will regard the position of the employe in transactions of this description. Whatever may be the outcome of the Wasbington suit, it is probable that the convictions of all right minded persons concerning the principles of individuals who deliberately and selfishly upset the business or domestic arrangements of others will remain unaltered.

The place where the action between the Filippinos and Americans occurred on Sunday is given on the latest military map of the operations near Manila as Quingua, which is about seventeen miles, as the crow flies, northeast of Novaliches, where Lawton's column began its agressive campaign, and six miles to the southeast of Calumpit, where the main body of Aguinaldo's army is concentrated. Should Lawton succeed in getting between Calumpit and the mountains to the north before the Filippinos have retreated from Calumpit, there is every probability, according to authorities in military affairs, that the rebel forces will be caught between his division and that of McArthur. This is said to be the object which McArthur and Wheaton sought to attain in the movement centering on Polo, but which failed, owing to the roughness of the country to the north and east of Polo. The authorities regard the present movement as certain to result in the crushing of Aguinaldo's force or its division into small bands, which will find refuge in the mountainous country.

The general belief in the body politic that all trusts and combinations are organized for the purpose of crushing competition and to increase prices to an exorbitant and unwarranted extent, is refuted by J. Seabury in a letter to the American Economist. Mr. Seabury says that the paramount cause for the organization of trusts has been to correct unbusinesslike methods, and that while hundreds of firms and corporations did not favor such trade combinations and entered into them with reluctance, they appreciated the advantage that the new departure was likely to develop. Mr. Seabury is not an advocate of trusts unless they benefit the consumer, but he feels assured that individuals who constantly condemn legitimate commercial combinations consist chiefly of an impecunious or prejudiced class that never entered profoundly into causes of such formation, claiming that in controlling the output they regulate prices in such an arbitrary manner that the consumer is compelled to pay more for the corralled goods. In a vast majority of instances this charge cannot be sustained. It is often the reverse, the goods are furnished cheaper.

Captain Coghlan, of the recently returned cruiser Raleigh, in a speech at the Union League Club in New York, last week, took the trouble to give over again the well known details of the German incident at Manila, and his speech, embodied in a dispatch appeared next day in every prominent newspaper in the country. This public reiteration by officers of Dewey's fleet and others, of what the hero of Manila was prepared to do in case Admiral Von Diederich had infringed any of the rules laid down by the Americans during the blockade of the harbor, is as ill-advised as it is tiresome and unnecessary. All the world has long since known that Admiral Dewey would have been able to enforce his rights in case of German interference in the Philippines and that the administration would have upheld him in any course he might have found necessary to pursue. The fact remains, however, that the German admiral acceded to Dewey's demands, and that the German government has since taken every opportunity to repudiate the former's previous action. The incident has been fully dwelt upon in the magazines and newspapers and it should now be dropped.

The annoucement of the candidacy of Robert H. Day, of the law firm of Wilson & Day, for the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney, is a source of gratification to his Massillon friends and Republicans generally in this end of Stark county, where his qualifications for so important an office are thoroughly recognized. Mr. Day is known as a particularly ready advocate and a strong Republican, having demonstrated his professional ability before the courts and his political powers in frequent speeches made at North Lawrence and other nearby towns, where his stimulating utterances in behalf of his party have rendered him a favorite orator, much sought after upon all public occasions. Mr. Day comes of a family of lawyers: he has the necessary physique, health and vigor, and although a resident of this section for less than seven years, his unusual affability has rendered him generally popular. It is altogether unlikely that Mr. Day's candidacy will meet with opposition in a neighborhood where the necessity of electing a candidate who will be bound up to the best interests of the county is thoroughly understood.

The sudden popularity of "coon songs," which took a firm hold on popular favor a few years ago, and, despite all predictions to the contrary, has held it ever since, has led to a variation in music known as "rag time," familiar to many people who can, however, give no explanation of what it really is. One explanation is given in the word "syncopation," which is described in the dictionary of musical terms as an interruption of the regular measure: an inversion of the order of notes: a prolonging of a note begun on the unaccented part of the bar to the accented part of the next bar: a term used when a note of one part at the beginning of a measure or half-measure ends in the middle of a note of another part, and is followed by two or more longer notes before another short note occurs, of equal length with the first note, to make the number even. Still another explanation, which has, however, no warrant of musical support, has been given of the origin of "rag time." In the South, colored musicians play mostly "by ear," and as the colored race is imitative, a blunder in playing by one band is imitated by another. An ununiformed band in the South is very often a rag band, and the music of a rag band is rag music or "rag time" music. Whatever the origin of the expression is and whatever the authentic definition of "rag time," the controversy concerning it has not had the effect of diminishing to any extent its popularity, and nowadays a "rag time" song on the vaudeville stage or in comic opera is regarded as almost indispensable to success.

MATERIAL PROGRESS UNDER AMERICAN RULE.

What we can say with present confidence—and this is much—is that our rule in the Philippines will not be disgraced by such conduct as has stigmatized the rule of Spain. We shall not send our governors and administrators to accumulate wealth by plunder and fraud. We shall not punish revolts by wholesale and cold-blooded executions. We shall not tax whole communities into hopeless poverty, and then condemn them into hopeless slavery. We shall not suffer a horde of friars to monopolize the fields and fatten on the labor of the wretched people given over to them for care and guidance. We shall not let the greater part of the country remain unexplored and its resources undeveloped for lack of roads and bridges, while building palaces and cathedrals to attest our greatness. Material progress at least may be counted on as the solid result of a rule that is bound to facilitate the legitimate enterprises of the trader, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist. Looking, then, at all the features of the situation, is it too much to ask that those who conscientiously opposed the acceptance of it shall now not only acquiesce in its continuance and refrain from useless reproaches, but seek to help in bringing about results that shall falsify their predictions?—John F. Kirk, in May Lippincott's.

FUN FOR BEELER.

But Fear of Small Pox Prevented Others From Seeing the Joke.

W. H. Beeler, who carries mail between this city and Maysville, embraced his Massillon friends yesterday and to each of them then solemnly declared: "It's all off with now, old man. I come from a stricken region, and my clothes are probably as full of small pox germs as an egg is of meat. The other day the disease was confined to Fredericksburg, but now it has gotten into the country, and is coming our way. I pass close by it every day. I'm sorry for you, but, you see, I never thought of the confounded thing until it was too late."

Mr. Beeler's words caused general uncomfortableness and, in some quarters alarm. Reports from Fredericksburg are that the disease has spread to the country and that it seems to be gradually coming eastward.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, April 25, 1899:

LADIES

Fuller, Mrs. C. H.

MEN.

Miller, J. C. — O'Brien, J. H.
Mullen, Henry — Smith, John

FOREIGN.

W. S. Clay, Machine Works.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

MINES AND MINERS.

The Latter Complain of an Unenforced Law.

THE OFFICIALS IN TOWN.

R. T. Jones Resigns the Secretaryship the Miners' Organization—John Morgan His Successor—End of Minglewood.

At a March meeting of the miners in this city a resolution was adopted demanding the rigid enforcement of the Ohio law which says that "the owner, agent or operator of every coal mine shall keep a supply of timber constantly on hand and shall deliver the same to the working places of the miners, and no miner shall be held responsible for accidents which may occur in mines where the provisions of this section have not been complied with by the owner, agent or operator thereof." The officials of the union were instructed to request the district mine inspector to co-operate with them in bringing about a proper observance of the law

The officials of the union say that they have done all that could be expected of them, and yet from various parts of the district come complaints from miners. Some say that there is plenty of timber, but that it is not delivered to their rooms: others, that there is a scarcity of timber. William Morgan, of East Greenville, who was in the city the other day, was then looking for Mine Inspector Moore for the purpose, he said, of again impressing upon him the importance of the matter. William Fairless, of the miners' executive board, is in Massillon today. He says that the law is still being violated.

SECRETARY RESIGNS.

R. T. Jones, for a year or more secretary of the Massillon district branch of the miners' organization, has resigned, as he is about to leave the Massillon district. John Morgan, of North Lawrence, has been appointed as his successor.

END OF THE MINGLEWOOD.

The Minglewood slope, at North Lawrence, operated by James Mullins, of Wooster, has run its course. The last ton of coal was taken out Saturday. Forty men have been thrown out of employment by its abandonment, but it is thought that all will be able to secure employment in other roundabout mines.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

Lightning Strikes Several Houses Tuesday Evening.

The lightning storm Tuesday evening did considerable damage. The George street residence of Thomas Kern was struck, two large holes being torn in the roof and the chimney being destroyed. The family was in the house at the time. All were shocked, but none injured.

Lightning followed electric light wires into the residence of S. O. Lattimer, steward at the state hospital. The damage was slight.

The chimney of the Stocker home, in South Erie street, was ruined, and carpets and furniture were damaged by the soot and dust which the lightning sent into every part of the house.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

"Honesty is the Best Policy."

Never was a more pointed saying put into print, and yet to be honest only because it is policy is a poor kind of honesty. Better change "policy" to "principle" and the world will like you better. In the medical world there is one medicine honest for principle's sake—and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is the specific of the age for all blood troubles. The liver, kidneys and bowels are all toned up by its action as a cleanser and thus good health ensues. *It never disappoints.*

Scrofula—"After 20 years of suffering with a cancerous sore on her nose and having it removed by physicians, my mother is happy for being completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It took 11 bottles to accomplish it. Her face is smooth, no scar." MISS E. A. STOKES, Epping, N. H.

"The statement of my daughter is exact." JOSEPH STOKES, Epping, N. H.

Malaria—"I was very low with malaria. My doctor did not help me and scolded because I would not stop work. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and got sound and well. Can eat, sleep and work well." MRS. JULIA STOCKING, Bath, N. Y.

Eczema—"My mother's face was covered with eczema, face, hands and feet were swollen. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured her. We keep it on hand and recommend it highly." REV. E. E. JENKINS, 407 Governor Street, Evansville, Ind.

Sick Headache—"I am now 22. Since I was 8 years old I suffered constantly with impure blood, biliousness and sick headaches until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla by doctor's advice. I owe my life to it." ELVIA A. RUMRILL, Claremont, N. H.

Stomach Trouble—"Two years suffering with stomach trouble made me weak, run down, with severe headaches. Life was a burden to me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me. It makes my children strong and healthy." MRS. M. BACH, 611 2d St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

No Enslaving Drugs

As Opium, Morphine, Chloral, Cocaine, etc., are Used, Even in the Most Minute Quantities in the Compounding of

DR. MILES' NERVINE

It is a Great Nerve Medicine That Cures Without Enslaving.

Dr. Miles' Nervine has been before the public for many years, and has by its wonderful cures, earned an enviable reputation as a cure for nervous diseases. It is perfectly harmless and contains no trace of opium, morphine, chloral, cocaine, or other stupefying narcotic and poisonous drugs. It does not make slaves of weak and helpless invalids, but it assists the debilitated and diseased nervous system to regain its normal, healthy condition. The record for this great specific for nervous diseases has been one of unbroken triumphs, the like of which was never known before. So confident are its makers that it will do more than is claimed for it, and so desirous are they that every one suffering from nervous troubles should give it a trial, that all druggists have been authorized to sell first bottle on a positive guarantee that it will benefit. Should it not do so, return the bottle to your druggist and get your money back. Not one bottle in ten thousand is returned.

Early in the spring of 1891 Mrs. Laura A. Voyles, Lincoln, Ill., contracted a hard cold which caused a derangement of the delicate organs peculiar to her sex. This trouble was followed by severe headaches and finally by hemorrhage of the lungs, which threatened to terminate fatally. She writes: "I gained sufficient strength to get up and move around, but our family physician seemed to be unable to relieve me of all my trouble. My blood was thin and colorless, and greatly lacking in nourishment, but my nerves were worse. I felt hungry all the time but could not stay at the table long enough to eat. I was so weak and nervous that I seemed to be in a hurry all the time. At night I was restless and could not sleep more than an hour or two, while my legs would be cold and the upper part of my body and my head would be hot. A friend told me how Dr. Miles' Nervine cured her of sick headache and determined to try it. The very first two doses helped me, and in a few weeks I felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life."

A merchant of Middlebury, Vt., writes: "Two years ago I was suffering from indigestion bordering on dyspepsia, and nervousness which was so severe that I was unable at times to control myself. Through a friend I was persuaded to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. After using four bottles of Nervine and one box of Pills, I was decidedly a new man and returned to my business cares with increased energy. FRANK A. BOND, "Middlebury, Vt."

Dr. Miles' Nervine will positively cure headaches of long standing and is exceedingly beneficial in such troubles as epilepsy and hysteria.

SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE.

A trial package of Dr. Miles' favorite treatment, consisting of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills will be sent absolutely free of cost to any person who will send name and address on a postal card, requesting the samples, and mentioning name of this paper to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

The Massillon Bed Spring Co. Ready for Business.

The Massillon Bed Spring Company are manufacturing a spring bed upon an entirely new principle. It is simple in construction, vermin proof, and so light in weight that it can be easily handled by one person. It consists of a frame of either wood or iron, upon which is woven a fabric composed of a single wire capable of supporting a weight of two thousand pounds without stretching. This overcomes the objection to other springs, that of "sagging;" thus making it indestructible, as it will not stretch or become loose. Another peculiar and pleasant feature of this bed is, that it is so constructed that a weight placed on one side of the spring does not affect the other side. This entirely obviates the settling in the center, which is so noticeable in other springs, and two persons occupying the same bed rest as comfortably as though on separate springs.

From a personal test we can pronounce this spring as comfortable as any the market affords; and its simplicity, together with the principle upon which it it based, is positive evidence of its durability, and the price at which it is sold places it within the reach of all. The spring has been well named the "Surprise," and is now on sale at all the furniture stores in the city.

THE W. & L. E.'s PRESIDENT.

A Report That Blickensderfer Will be Elected.

Robert Blickensderfer is to be president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and it is only a matter of time until the Cleveland, Canton & Southern will be absorbed by the Wheeling. Myron T. Herrick is to be president of the board of directors. John Crosby Brown and a number of prominent Cleveland bankers will be included in the board of directors. The authority for these announcements is information from the East, and an interview with Receiver Herrick, which was sent out from Cleveland last night. According to the information given by the financial department of the road, the property is to be organized like the Vanderbilt lines.

The chairman of the board of directors will have charge of the property. The policy seems to be a wise one in view of the fact that while Colonel Herrick is a strong man in financial circles, he has never been actively engaged in railroading. Mr. Blickensderfer is a railroad man by profession, and has given his entire life to the service. With a strong board of directors and such capable officers, the Wheeling will not suffer from mismanagement.

PROGRESS BEING MADE.

Paving Brick Trust Gradually Approaching Completion.

The paving brick trust movement, in which William G. Hipp, manager of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Co., is interested, is making satisfactory progress. Mr. Hipp recently spent a week in New York on business connected with the proposed combine. The employes of Mr. Hipp's company have been given an increase in wages. The trust, Mr. Hipp said, had nothing to do with this, the advance being granted because trade conditions warrant it.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

MALDEN, Mo., April 26.—[By Associated Press]—Mrs. Jane Tuttlon, widow of Wash. Tuttlon, a prominent man, and her four children were murdered last night and the house set on fire. J. H. Tuttlon, son of Wash. Tuttlon by his first wife, has been arrested.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it, and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15 and 25c.

FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN ITEMS.

NEWMAN, April 26.—Allan Weidner started last week for Kansas, where he expects to spend the summer with his daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ramsey, of Massillon, visited relatives in our village last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pollock, of North Lawrence, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Findley on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sadler drove to Canal Fulton last Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sheldon.

Rodney Lewis, a faithful employe of the fire brick company, is seriously ill, several doctors having reported his case hopeless. It is feared that dropsy has set in.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kitt and daughter, Jennie, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with the Findley family.

James Cooney called here Monday morning while en route to Massillon to receive a finely engraved pipe, a present from his time-honored friend, R. P. Skinner, who is American consul at Marseilles, France. James feels very much elated for being so kindly remembered by a friend in a distant land. We trust that the smoke of peace may roll up in abundance from that pipe for many years to come.

Our coal mines are doing very little, with poor prospects for the immediate future.

Mrs. Sarah A. Masters, of East End, Mrs. Maria Wagoner, of Massillon, and her mother, of Chicago, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sadler in our village on Tuesday.

Thos. J. Morgan received a telegram from Youngstown at 1:20 o'clock Sunday announcing the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. David Cornelius, and started for her bedside at once, arriving there just twenty minutes before she expired. Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Jennie Reese left on Monday to be in attendance at the funeral. The deceased was well and favorably known by our people and all regret her sad taking away. She leaves a husband, three children, mother, father, two sisters and five brothers to mourn her departure.

The Drake Coal Company is prospecting for coal on the Geo. Williamson farm with a view to re-opening the old Abadare mine, which was known to contain considerable coal when it was abandoned by the Evan Morris Coal Company some years ago. Frank Geis and Wm. Shrock are doing the drilling in a satisfactory manner.

JUSTUS NEWS.

JUSTUS, April 26.—Mrs. George Wilhelm is recovering from a recent severe illness

The Rev. Mr. Wyandt will conduct services in this place on alternate Sunday evenings.

Messrs Kreichbaum and Shoub have returned from their trip in the West.

J. B. Miller and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Kreichbaum on Sunday

WEST BROOKFIELD BRIEFS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, April 25.—The Epworth League of the M. E. church will hold a spelling contest Friday evening, April 28, at the schoolhouse. Admission five cents.

The Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Association will hold its next local convention in the M. E. church in this village on Sunday evening, May 14.

DALTON NEWS.

DALTON, April 27.—Our famous Eleventh regiment band was on the streets last Saturday evening and gave the citizens a delightful serenade. The band is in fine shape now, having added a number of new players during the winter. It now consists of twenty-six solo musicians. They have purchased new uniforms and expect to make their first appearance in them on May 30. The band has been under the leadership of Prof. Earnest F. Scott, the well known cornet soloist and bandmaster.

Geo. F. Stuck is away on business for the Empire Machine Co. this week.

Mr Rieder, of Maysville, is working in the Schultz wagon wood shop.

The lightning the other day did quite a little damage around here. It struck the barn of Henry Weaver, setting it on fire, but as some of the men were in the barn at the time, they easily extinguished the fire before it got much of a start. It was also reported that a cow belonging to Albert Lilly was killed by the lightning. Several telephones in town were burned out.

The health officers are doing everything they can to keep the smallpox epidemic out of our midst.

James Taggart, of Chicago, is visiting with friends and laying the plans for his house in West Main street.

Mrs. Annie McElhiney, of Akron, visited over Sabbath with Frank Kosiers.

The school expects to give a concert in the near future. Our school has been under the training of Miss Jennie Cully, for the last six months, and the scholars have been greatly benefited by her instructions. School closes on the 26th of May this year.

MAY TERM OF COURT.

First Assignment Consists of Twenty-five Cases.

CANTON, April 26.—Clerk Casselman has prepared, in accordance with instructions from Judge McCarty, the first assignment of cases for the May term of court. There are twenty-five cases on the assignment, all to be tried in court room No. 1, with Judge McCarty presiding. The cases, all of which are in equity and of minor importance, will, it is believed, consume but little time. The assignments for the first week are as follows:

Monday, May 1—Hearing motion docket: impaneling grand jury: Piero vs. Canton Buggy and Gear Co.; Buffalo Rubber Co. vs. Doll, sheriff; Trout vs. Holwick et al.; Williams vs. Waynesburg Brick and Coal Co.; Langebach vs. Canton Cycle Manufacturing Co. et al.

Tuesday, May 2.—Lindsay vs. Blythe et. al.; Home Savings & Loan Co. vs. Lackie, et. al.; Sage, et. al. vs. Shellhase; Wolff vs. Russell & Co., et. al.; Clay vs. Shaidnagle's administrix.

Wednesday, May 3.—Wagner, Guard et. al. vs. Miller, et. al.; Ridgway Burton, vs. Hadley, et. al.; Ballard vs. Martin; Richard vs. Rees, et. al.; Canton Bridge Co. vs. Weaver, et. al.

Thursday, May 4.—Ulrich vs. Schneider, et. al.; Livingston & Son, vs. Zettler; Smith vs. Ringle, et. al.; Swineford vs. Lengle: Finch's administrator vs. Marshall.

Friday, May 5.—Raber vs. Kaiser, et al.; Rooker vs. Rooker; Bowman & Co. vs. Benner, et al.; Freedy vs. Bauchot, et al.; Dwinnell vs. Pickert, et al.

The name of Maurice E. Aungst, for the past twelve years deputy of the probate court, is announced as candidate for probate judge, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election

Future of the Bicycle.

It is agreed by all bicycle manufacturers that the 1899 models represent the perfect wheel. Improvement seems to be impossible. Precisely the same thing is true of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It represents the limits of science in overcoming disease, and it is impossible to make a better medicine for the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. A few doses of the Bitters will start weak, nervous and bloodless people on the road to strength. A regular course of treatment will bring back the pink to the cheeks and sparkle to the eye Sleep will come naturally, and it will be refreshing and healthful. Dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation will be completely banished, and the blessings of true health bestowed. Never take a substitute for this perfect remedy.

"A word to the wise is sufficient!" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has solds hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

"A Thrilling Night's Ride"

Is the title of a very interesting illustrated story, which will be mailed free upon receipt of 2 cents postage by D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. John Knoble, of Wilmot, spent Sunday with Massillon relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stover, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday in the city with friends.

Mrs. M. Lang and Miss Amy Brown, of Toledo, are guests at the residence of Robert H. Folger.

Improvements have been commenced on the building occupied by Graze & Sonnhalter in East Main street

Dr. Neil Hardy was called to Zoar on Sunday to perform an operation upon Mrs. Albert Evans, of that place.

Albert Geis, formerly a clerk at S. F. Weller's grocery store, has accepted a position at Wade Bros.' meat market.

Louis Lenz has moved his family to this city from Sharon, Pa. Mr. Lenz will open a shoe shop at 81 West Main street.

Mayor W. W. Cantine, of Alliance, suffered a stroke of partial paralysis on Tuesday, affecting the right side of his body.

The Alliance street railway, with appurtenances, has been appraised at $23,000, and will be offered at public sale at Canton May 22.

'Squire R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, well known in Massillon, has announced himself as a candidate for the nomination for representative.

Joseph Wisdom and Miss Belle Jackson were quietly married at the Clemens residence in Mill street, Saturday evening, the Rev. Mr. Little officiating.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Baughart and Andrew Schwab took place this morning at 8 o'clock at St. Joseph's church, the Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiating.

Henry Dulabahn, who recently enlisted in the Seventeenth infantry, is now in Porto Rico. He wrote home just before setting sail from New York on Sunday.

J. A. Zang, of Alliance, one of the jurymen in the George murder trial, received a telegram on Sunday announcing the death of his mother, at Detroit, from heart failure.

Joseph H. Grapewine has returned from Belleville, Ill., where he has been employed as a glassblower for some time past, to accept a similar position in the factory of Reed & Company.

The vacancy in the First National bank force created by the departure of Thorn T. Dillon for Porto Rico, will be filled by Charles Yost, formerly collector. Andrew W. Krenrich will take Mr. Yost's place.

Machinery for the erection of an oil derrick has arrived at the McCullough farm, southwest of the city and drilling will be commenced in the near future. Parties from St. Marys, O., are interested in the venture.

The annual meeting of the survivors of the Sultana disaster will be held in Cleveland on Thursday and Friday of this week. Of the total number saved from the wrecked boat, a few more than six hundred, only one hundred are still living.

The Massillon Water Supply Company has forbidden fishing at the reservoir until after June 15, this being the spawning season. After that date fishing will be allowed on three days of the week, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, as last year.

George Snyder and Mrs. J. B. Thompson were married at the Thompson residence Wednesday, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating. Mr. Snyder is the East Main street shoe merchant. The bride is proprietress of an East Main street confectionery.

Jacob Hoffman, the fireman who was injured in the wreck on the C., L. & W. railway, Saturday, has been removed to his home in Lorain. It is thought that he will recover. What is left of the engine is now in Massillon. Experts say it is not beyond repair.

The News-Democrat Publishing company, of Canton, has incorporated with $10,000 capital stock to publish newspapers, periodicals, etc. The incorporators are L. S. Loichot, Edward S. Ralf, R. S. Shields, James C. Deidrick, Ed. Dannemiller and John E. Monnot.

Labor Commissioner Jones's local collectors of statistics have not yet received instructions to begin this year's work, which should have been begun on April 1. It is not supposed that Mr. Jones's absence from Columbus on political business has any connection with the delay.

The Rev. J. C. Chapman writes to THE INDEPENDENT from Greentown as follows: "After an absence of eight weeks and a hard fight for life with la grippe, asthma, pneumonia and rheumatism, I will be able to get home by April 26, and will be glad to have some of my many friends call on me."

Writing from San Francisco, C. G. Oertel, who recently enlisted in the heavy artillery of the regular army, says that the long journey overland had a bad effect on many of the soldiers, thirty being ill, though the Massillonians are all well. On the day that Private Oertel wrote the letter, April 19, they were to leave for Manila.

Twenty delegates will represent Stark county at the state Republican convention to be held at Columbus on Thursday and Friday, June 1 and 2, the basis of representation being one delegate for each five hundred votes cast for Kinney, for secretary of state at the last fall election and one additional for each fraction of two hundred and fifty or more.

A Pennsylvania railway freight train broke in two near North Lawrence between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. When the parts came together, six cars were thrown into the air and all were more or less damaged. A brakeman escaped death by jumping. Traffic was blocked until the wrecking crews arrived and cleared away the debris.

G. N. Porter has received a letter from his brother, Don Alonzo Porter, of St Clair, Ark., which announces the death of his niece, Miss Florence Porter, and states that his sister, Miss Emmeline Porter, of Tallahoma, Tenn., has sustained a stroke of paralysis. Miss Florence Porter was well known in Massillon, having at one time visited here for ten months.

John Llewelyn, recently discharged from the Twenty-second infantry, visited his Massillon friends before going to Canton, at which place he enlisted, today. He had just come from Ft. McCook, Neb. Mr. Llewelyn was footsore and tired, having walked until the soles of his shoes were worn through, but he thus saved the transportation money allowed by the government.

W. H. Ober, postmaster at Fredericksburg, in a published statement says that of the fifteen cases of smallpox credited to that town only eight are in the village, the remaining cases being confined to farm-houses in the vicinity. All the cases are of a mild type, and the patients are recovering rapidly. A strict quarantine of the infected houses is maintained, and business is going on as usual.

Mrs M. G. Seiler, of this city, and Mrs. Ruppert Reed and Mrs. William Snyder, of West Lebanon, were among the guests at a recent surprise party tendered Mr. and Mrs. Ira Budd, near Niles, in honor of their thirtieth wedding anniversary. As Mrs. Reed is a sister of Mrs. Budd and the other ladies are old schoolmates, the reunion was a very pleasant one. Mrs. Seiler had not seen her friend for a period of twenty-eight years.

Henry Pochner, of Strasburg, who is visiting relatives in Massillon, became suddenly ill in a street car this morning. Policeman Ertle assisted him to the home of his sister, Mrs. Edward Snyder, in Wellman street. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, at the corner of Main and Erie street, while thanking Officer Ertle for what he had done, Mr. Pochner was again overcome. He was carried into the shade, and by proper treatment consciousness was soon restored.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

PHILIP YOCKEY.

CANAL FULTON, April 24.—Philip Yockey, brother of Postmaster J. P. Yockey, of this place, died suddenly this morning from heart disease. Mr. Yockey had left his house and was on his way to his place of business, when he felt badly and returned to his home, stopping on the way to consult his family physician, who advised rest and quiet. Upon reaching his home, Mr. Yockey sank upon a couch and immediately expired. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. David Williams, of Columbus. Mr. Yockey was a member of H. Bevard post No. 385, G. A. R. He enlisted in 1861 at the age of 22 in Company B of the Twelfth Illinois volunteers, serving with that regiment until after the battle of Fort Donaldson, in which he received a wound which resulted in the loss of one eye. He was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability, but, after obtaining a glass eye, he succeeded in passing a physical examination and enlisted on May 2, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio volunteers. He served in this regiment until it was mustered out in the following September. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MRS. ROBERT GUY.

Mrs. Robert Guy, who was so horribly burned by an explosion of gasoline Saturday, died Saturday night. Mrs. Guy resided northwest of the city.

MRS. ANNA BOORN.

Mrs. Anna Boorn, widow of the late Alfred Boorn, died at her Park street home at about 12 o'clock Sunday night. She was 79 years old, and was the mother of Mrs. Frederick Shauf, Mrs. Fricker and George Boorn. The cause of death was general debility. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The body will be taken to Brimfield, O., for burial.

MRS. MARY SHAFER.

NORTH LAWRENCE, April 24.—Mrs. Mary Shafer, aged 59 years, wife of Philip Shafer, died at her home in this place at 6 o'clock Monday morning. Mrs. Shafer had been a victim of melancholia for some time and her death was not unexpected. She leaves two children. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 9 a. m. from the Shafer residence, the Rev. R M. Yoder and the Rev. J. H. Miller officiating. The interment will be made in the Canal Fulton cemetery.

HELEN HENRY.

Helen, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry, who reside in the northern part of the city, died this morning. The funeral will take place from the house tomorrow morning.

SON OF WILLIAM HENRY.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry, twin brother of the child that died yesterday, is dead. Congestion of the lungs was the cause of death. The two will be buried tomorrow morning, but one service being held.

Notice to Contractors.

The Minglewood Coal Company, of Wooster, will build one and one-fourth miles of track to their new mine near North Lawrence. Parties wishing to bid on this work can see plans and specifications by calling at the Wooster office or on the superintendent at the mine.

JAMES MULLINS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COMMITTEES.

President Reay Divides Councilmanic Honors.

WEST TREMONT SEWER.

Resolution Read and Approved—Matters Relative to Paving Cedar and Exchange Streets Discussed—The Curfew Ordinance.

President Reay's idea of the way councilmanic honors should be divided, promulgated at the 5 o'clock session of the council Tuesday afternoon, is to give the three Democrats control of three of the most important committees: to put Mr. Lewis on nine committees: Mr. Weller, on four: Mr. Johns, seven: Mr. Smith, three: Mr. Kouth, six: Mr. Haag, five: Mr. Jacoby, five. The appointments, on Mr. Kouth's motion, were approved, and cards were ordered printed. The list is as follows:

Streets and alleys—Smith, Jacoby, Kouth.

Paving and grading—Jacoby, Kouth, Smith.

Fees and salaries—Weller, Haag, Lewis.

Ways and means—Johns, Lewis, Kouth.

Claims and accounts—Jacoby, Lewis, Johns.

Railroads—Johns, Lewis, Weller.

Judiciary—Lewis, Johns, Haag.

Printing—Smith, Johns, Jacoby.

Fire department—Kouth, Lewis, Haag.

Water works—Haag, Weller, Lewis.

Gas and electric lights—Kouth, Lewis, Jacoby.

Prison and police—Haag, Weller, Johns.

Sewers—Lewis, Johns, Kouth.

The resolution from the sewer commission regarding the construction of a sanitary sewer in West Tremont street, which THE INDEPENDENT told all about several days ago, was read, and, on Mr. Johns's motion, was accepted. The estimate of cost is $5,500. THE INDEPENDENT's estimate was $5,000.

A petition signed by J. W. Schuster and others requesting that Exchange street be paved, was referred to the solicitor and the grading and paving committee, Mr. Kouth making the motion. Mr. Kouth is a member of this committee. In an accompanying note Mr. Schuster stated that all the property-holders along the street, except David Atwater and Mrs. Fletcher, had signed the petition. Mr. Atwater, he said, was not opposed to the improvement, but felt that he ought to be allowed something for paving that had already been done at his expense.

The renting of the residence owned by the city, located near the fire engine house, was referred to the fire committee.

Mr. Johns asked if the sewer commission had not presented an ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer in Cherry and Akron streets. Clerk Haring knew nothing about it. Engineer Borton then volunteered the information that the commission had instructed its clerk to prepare such an ordinance. It was agreed that the matter should be looked up, as property holders are desirous of having it settled as soon as possible.

Mr. Kouth said that West Tremont street cellars were filling with water because there were no holes in the new curb stones recently laid. "I won't say much about it now," he remarked, "because the solicitor isn't here and I don't know all about the legal points of the matter, but I think I'll fight it through at the next meeting."

Mr. Kouth's motion that the street and alley committee be instructed to prepare an ordinance providing for the paving of Cedar street was carried. Mr. Johns brought the matter to the attention of the council.

Mr. Johns stated that instead of presenting the curfew ordinance at this meeting, it had been decided to withhold it until after certain public meetings for the purpose of discussing the question had been held.

The palate is almost tickled with Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver oil. The stomach knows nothing about it, it does not trouble you there. You feel it first in the strength it brings; it shows in the color of cheek and smoothing out of wrinkles.

It was a beautiful thing to do, to cover the odious taste of Cod-liver oil, evade the tax on the stomach, and take health by surprise.

It warms, soothes, strengthens and invigorates.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

MOLES WILL DIE.

A Massillon Man Assaulted at Altoona, Pa.

HELD UP BY NEGROES.

Moles Resisted the Robbers, Who Struck Him on the Head with a Club—George Retter, His Companion, Robbed, but not Beaten.

ALTOONA, April 26.—Four negroes held up George L. Retter, of Putnam county, O., and Winfield Moles, of Massillon, O., on the railroad just west of this city and relieved them of part of a their clothing and a little money. Moles offered resistance, and was beaten over the head with a club. He is at the hospital and will likely die.

Winfield Moles is a brother of Nathan Moles, of 220 Front street. He is 48 years old, unmarried and is a painter. Last fall he left Massillon, saying he was going to the South to look for work. Moles seldom wrote to his relatives. Nathan Moles is not at home today, but Mrs. Moles said that they had heard nothing of the above mentioned matter. They did not even know of their relative's whereabouts. Mr. Moles, who peddles ice cream in Massillon and vicinity, will not be home until this evening. It is probable that he will leave for Altoona immediately upon hearing of his brother's misfortune.

NEW KIND OF SPORT.

Betting on the Personnel of the Council's Committees.

It has been years since so much interest has been taken in the naming of the council's committees. There were many bets as to who would be appointed, all of which will be settled when this evening's INDEPENDENT appears with the complete list. Friends of Councilman Smith, believing they had gotten it straight, bet freely and offered odds that Smith would be chairman and that there would be another Democrat on the printing committee. This, they claimed, was to be a part of the price paid for Smith's vote for Reay for the presidency. Mr Smith was the only Democrat appointed to the committee, however, and his friends lost their money. The latter nevertheless declare that Smith was consulted before the change in the personnel of the committee was made and that it would not have been changed if he had not agreed. Smith, of course, did not know that his friends were betting on him. Other things Mr. Smith is said to have demanded, and got by his vote, were the chairmanship of the street and alley committee and the vice presidency.

Kouth and Haag smiled complacently when they heard the committees announced. Kouth was a little surprised when he discovered he was not on the printing committee. "Bob's changed that," he said, "but it don't make any difference. I don't care." This gave those about him the idea that he knew all about the committee list. The Democrats have a good laugh every time they get together over the way they worked the Republican council. Mr. Reay was led to believe that Mr. Johns would be a candidate for the presidency. Fearful lest the other Republicans would not support him for re-election but would go over to Johns, he sought the assistance of the Democrats. They agreed to vote for him if he would do certain things for them. Then Reay was re-elected by acclamation, and after the election he discovered that Johns never had any intention of becoming a candidate against him.

"Pete Smith," said a Democrat, this morning, "or almost any of the other two Democrats can get about anything they ask from that Republican council, but there isn't a Republican in there that can get a thing. We're better satisfied to have the council stand as it is than to have five Democrats and three Republicans in. Whenever a fireman or park gardener is to be appointed it is an easy matter for us to work through a Democrat. We have no trouble in keeping Democrats on the police force, and we can get them into places on the board of health with a little fighting. You see, we Democrats know the game of politics. We know how to work the boss, and we do it. With two or three exceptions those Republican councilmen are easy."

Quaint Sayings.

It is interesting and instructive to read bright and well constructed advertisements. Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., of Sarsaparilla fame, must have been at a great feast and taken everything home with them. They are using a bright selection of quaint old sayings and proverbs as the starters in a series of clever advertisements, wherein the proverbs are neatly turned and paraphrased to fit the subject matter. The public like this breezy advertising, as it reminds of other proverbs and opens up discussion

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

After using Ely's Cream Balm six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh.—Joseph Stewart, Grand Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

A 10c. trial size or the 50c. size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

TWO CHICAGO SENATORS

Tell a Straight Story About Catarrh and Pe-ru-na.

Chronic catarrh often makes its approach in disguise. Before a person knows it he may become a victim of chronic catarrh. Its onset may be gradual, its development insidious, and at last the victim finds himself in the clutches of a tenacious disease. A slight cold, a tendency to sneeze, a fullness in the nose and head, fullness or crackling in the ears, stringy mucus in the throat, slight cough or wheeziness, snoring during sleep—any one of these symptoms should be regarded as a warning.

What can be cured in the beginning in a week or two, by using Pe-ru-na, if allowed to become chronic, may require months of faithful treatment. You had better take Pe-ru-na now, for by and by you may be obliged to take it a long time in order to get well. Pe-ru-na is the remedy for catarrh; almost everybody knows that by hearsay, and thousands know it by blessed experience.

Two Senators from the great metropolis, Chicago, have something to say in regard to Pe-ru-na:

Catarrh Seven Years.

HON. EDWARD DWYER.
[Senator 17th District, Chicago, Ill.]

Hon. Edward Dwyer, State Senator, Seventeenth Senatorial District, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Pe-ru-na cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy. It has been two years since I was cured, and I consider my cure permanent. I took the remedy for two months and am now entirely cured. I learned of the remedy, Pe-ru-na, through friends. I applied to several doctors but they were not able to cure me. I tried many remedies without avail.

"My catarrh was located chiefly in the head. I was afflicted with catarrh for seven years. I desire to express for the benefit of the public my experience with the famous catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na."

Catarrh Nine Years.

HON. JOHN J. MORRISON.
[State Senator, 23d District, Chicago, Ill.]

Hon. John J. Morrison, 23 Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill., State Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District (city of Chicago), writes: "I can strongly recommend Pe-ru-na. I took the medicine for five months and am now totally cured. I learned of Pe-ru-na through your advertisement. It has been two years since I was cured and I consider my cure durable. It cures when all other remedies fail.

"I beg leave to express for the good of the public my proof with the illustrious catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was distressed with catarrh for nine years. I tried many remedies without any benefit. My catarrh was located mainly in the head. I applied to several doctors but they were not able to cure me."

Pe-ru-na is not a cure-all. Nothing of the sort is claimed for it; indeed, there is no such medicine. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located in the body by its specific action on the vaso-motor system of nerves. These nerves control every blood vessel of the body, regulating exactly the amount of blood which is allowed to flow through them.

It is claimed for Pe-ru-na only that it restores the efficient action of the vaso-motor system of nerves. This is all it will do. This is all that we claim it will do. But we insist that if it is taken persistently and according to directions that it will do this. But in doing this what a vast multitude of disorders is mitigated, not because Pe-ru-na is a cure-all, but because so many maladies depend upon a single cause. Pe-ru-na is single in its effect.

Dr. Hartman's lectures on "Winter Catarrh" sent free. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

COGHLAN EXPLAINED.

Had No Intention of Insulting the German Emperor.

REPORTS WERE EXAGGERATED.

Remarks Made to Friends Had No Idea Would Be Published—May Be Let Off Easy, Owing to Services and Approaching Retirement.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At the cabinet meeting the recent utterances of Captain Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh were informally discussed. Secretary Long said he had received a letter on the subject from Captain Coghlan. The captain disclaimed any intention of insulting the German emperor or Admiral Von Diedrichs and his remarks on the occasion of the Union League club banquet were made in the most informal manner in the company of friends, without any thought that they would be reported in the public press. As they did appear, he said, they were exaggerated and distorted, and he was made to say things which he did not utter.

He claimed that under the circumstances his remarks should be regarded as privileged. After the cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Long and Secretary Hay remained a short time with the president to further discuss the matter. It was understood that the captain would soon retire from the service through the regular channel, and it was thought in view of this fact, and further that he rendered distinguished service at the naval engagement at Manila, the authorities would show him as much consideration as is consistent with naval discipline.

According to arrangements made some days ago, for the president's visit to Philadelphia he will go aboard the Raleigh next Friday morning as a special compliment to Captain Coghlan, whether under the circumstances this part of the progam will be changed cannot now be stated.

OVER 100,000 NEED FOOD.

Grant Reported 30 Deaths of Starvation In One Porto Rican Province. Plan to Aid.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—General Roy Stone and the members of the executive committee of the National Red Cross called upon the president to lay before him a plan for the relief of some of the destitution in Porto Rico. Over 100,000 of the natives, according to Dr Heaton, have been without bread and meat for six weeks, and are on the verge of starvation.

General Fred D. Grant reported 30 deaths from starvation in a single province. The aid the military authorities in Porto Rico were able to give the natives in the way of distribution of rations and employment on the roads has been greatly reduced since the free distribution of rations was suspended, and some of the Porto Rican planters and merchants devised a plan by which they believe will afford relief to the destitute and at the same time serve them by introducing Porto Rican products into American markets. The price of coffee in Porto Rico is very low, on account of the large crop in Brazil, and they offered to contribute a large amount to be sold in this country through the agency of the Red Cross, the proceeds to go toward the relief of the distressed upon the island. The Porto Rican Steamship company offered to carry these contributions free. They also offer to contribute crystal sugar, fruits, preserves, cigars, cigarettes, etc., and suggested the sale of these products at coffee rooms to be established in the principal cities by the Red Cross.

They desire that these charitable contributions shall be admitted to this country free of duty. The contributors of these articles hope to profit later by the introduction of their products in the American markets.

SOUTH NEEDS EDUCATION.

B. F. Washington Said It Would Solve Problem—Guilty Should Be Terribly But Legally Punished.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Booker T. Washington, founder and principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute in Alabama, who arrived here, was questioned regarding the Georgia lynchings, and said he did not like to say much, as it might impede his educational work. Further along he said:

"I do not mind saying that I am opposed to mob violence under any and all circumstances. These guilty of crime should be surely, swiftly and terribly punished, but by legal methods. As a rule, the men guilty of these crimes are ignorant individuals, who have had no opportunity for secure an education and moral restraint.

"The solution of our present difficulties is to be found in the dissemination of religious and industrial education in both races in the south. It is an encouraging fact to note that thousands of colored men who have been educ[illegible] for the higher institutions in the south have been guilty of the crime of assaulting a woman."

GEORGIA LYNCHERS DENOUNCED.

Colored Ministers Passed Resolutions. Preacher Condemned the Crime.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The colored ministers of New York city, at a meeting in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church, passed resolutions denouncing the Georgia lynching. Rev. William H. Brooks of St. Mark's church was among the speakers. "We have no sympathy," he said, "with the crime charged against the negroes, but whatever the crime, we believe there is sufficient law to protect them until the trial comes.

"I hope and trust that the secular and religious papers and pulpits will give their aid and throw their influence on the side of right."

Walcott Knocked Out Creedon.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Joe Walcott, the negro boxer, knocked out Dan Creedon in the first round.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FIGHTING THE FILIPINO.

Queer Kinds of Warfare Which Our Troops Have Waged.

TACTICS NOT SET DOWN IN BOOKS.

As When Hogan Paid His Rent, Any Kind of Fighting Has Been In Order on the Bloody Road From Manila to Calumpit.

An my kind av fightin went
When B gan paid his rent

That s the way it has been in the vicinity of Manila In driving the Filipinos back along the line of the railroad to Dagupan the American forces have been maneuvered in almost every con

FORDING A RIVER UNDER FIRE.

ceivable manner except those ways which are explained in books of tactics.

The Filipino has little knowledge of tactics. His officers have had no West Point training. He himself has not been taught that a soldier is merely a part of a big killing machine, to move or lie still, fire or dig trenches, run or hold his ground, as a man with a sword may direct.

When he fights, he does it on his own hook. He shoots when he thinks he can hit and he runs away when he thinks the time for retreat has come He is not so much of a coward as we had been led to believe. In fact, he fights with much gallantry on occasion, but he objects to being part of a machine, and he listens to the man with the sword only when it suits his own ideas

So there has been no carefully planned battle where the opposing generals sat up at night, watched the distant campfires of the enemy, puzzled over maps and figured out victory with a lead pencil. Generalship has given the Americans many advantages, to be sure, but it has been the kind of generalship which comes from a cool head, a stout heart and a quick wit. It has not been the kind of generalship that may be learned from books The plans which have been carried out to the undoing of the little brown soldiers in blue seersucker uniforms have been the kind made on the instant, inspired by the need of the moment and perfected to the tune of Mauser bullets flying overhead.

The campaign which began on the outskirts of Manila and has been strung out along the railroad to Dagupan has been wholly impromptu The only carefully planned attack was the one which amounted to nothing at all in the way of an engagement. It was when MacArthur thought Aguinaldo had made a stand at Malolos

Instead of trusting to one grand battle that might be decisive Aguinaldo

FILIPINO SHARPSHOOTER IN A TREE.
[From a photograph.]

has made a running fight His retreat northward across the end of the island is almost a replica of Washington's movement southward through New Jersey when Howe's dragoons pursued him So there has been skirmish after skirmish with the entire forces of either side at no time engaged.

This style of war has presented opportunities for fighting of all varieties Much of it might be styled bushwhacking Individual commanders of no higher grade than captains have had opportunities for doing things that brought them glory and caused their names to be "mentioned in dispatches."

There have been thrilling dashes of small bodies of men against detachments of the enemy There have been brilliant sorties and gallant charges. At times the great bulk of the troops under Otis would be floundering peaceably through mud or squatted by a river bank waiting for the engineers to make a path while off on one wing a little handful of men in blue would be doing heroic things, adding to the honor rolls and filling up the hospitals.

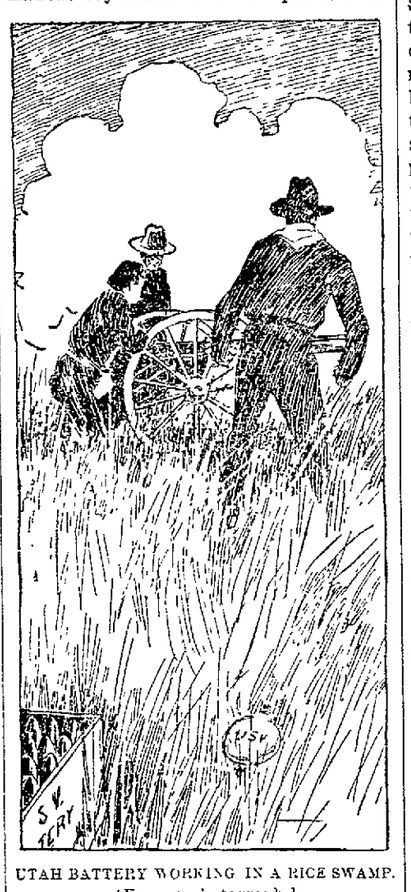
The exploit of Colonel Funston, who, with a picked squad of 20 Kansas volunteers, swam a river, charged a body of Filipinos and captured 80 prisoners, is an example of the way things have been done by way of teaching Aguinaldo to respect American authority.

It seems that Colonel Funston had been ordered to advance across this river. There was a railroad bridge which might have afforded a safe and pleasant highway had it not been for the fact that the opposite end had been strongly fortified by Filipinos. To have marched his men across in the face of the fire which an unknown number of Mausers could pour out from behind the barricade would have been a wanton sacrifice of good American citizens Had he done it, many a home in the Sunflower State would be in mourning today

But Colonel Funston declined to enter the trap. He wanted to get across that bridge, however; so he called for volunteers, marched them down river until they were out of sight of the enemy and ordered the whole command to strip.

Now there is nothing in tactics which teaches an officer to give such an order as this or which indorses nature's buff as a substitute for the regulation blue But Funston was not thinking of tactics and the men were not hampered by false modesty. They discarded almost everything but their cartridge boxes, waded in and struck out for the opposite shore, the colonel, with not the vestige of a shoulder strap about him, in the lead.

It was very like the taking of Lungtungpen, which Kipling describes in one of his Indian stories. In a most shocking state of undress those brawny Kansas boys flanked the Filipinos, rout-



UTAH BATTERY WORKING IN A RICE SWAMP.
[From a photograph.]

ed them out from behind their barricade with a surprising volley and then, like the naked heroes of old Olympian games, stood up on the ramparts and waved the rest of the regiment to come on.

Some of the liveliest work has been done in the little villages which dot the line of the railway. The Filipino will not stand up in the open and shoot, and he rarely charges. What he wants is a shelter. Give him that and he will squat behind, pumping away with his Mauser most heroically. In each little collection of huts the American vanguard encountered these hastily constructed barricades When the insurgents had time, they threw up breast high earthworks held in place by bamboo poles These proved very effective as far as rifle bullets were concerned, but when the field batteries got to work at them the Filipinos soon scattered.

It was not often, however, that even light artillery could be employed. The fieldguns were generally lagging behind the van, for it is no small job to drag such weapons across rice swamps where the wheels sink in up to the axle It is no wonder that the batteries could seldom keep pace with the impetuous rush of the infantry but occasionally they caught up, and then good work was done. The Utah battery was particularly fortunate

The Filipino heroes have no historian to recount their deeds of valor, but some of the American correspondents admit that the little brown men can fight valiantly on occasion There have come across the water and over continents tales of Filipino sharpshooters who have scorned to retreat when our troops have carried the intrenchments, but have stuck to their posts, fighting bravely until killed

These few incidents show what kind of rough and tumble fighting our volunteers and regulars have been indulging in on the bloody road to Calumpit To echo the words of the singer, "An my kind av fightin went."

CAPTAIN T B. FRANCIS.

FIRST PLANTINGS.

No Time Should be Lost in Doing Everything to Make a Favorable Start.

The time for first plantings and sowings in the outside garden is close at hand. No time should be lost in doing everything that is possible to help make a favorable start. Do not defer until later work that might now be done. The success of the whole season depends in a great measure upon keeping well abreast of the work for the first two or three months of spring.

As soon as the ground is in a fit state for working, peas demand first attention. There is perhaps nothing in the whole year that interests the grower so much as getting the first dish, in the shortest time possible, of this much prized vegetable. A light soil well enriched with old manure in a sheltered part of the garden, with a south aspect, is best for first plantings. In a position like this the dwarf wrinkled varieties may be sown as well as the round sorts; but where the ground is cold and exposed, it is better to wait until later when the soil becomes drier and warmer. Nott's Excelsior is, I think, the best of the extra early marrows. It is a great improvement on American Wonder, being a much heavier cropper and more robust than that variety. There are several good kinds, such as Blue Beauty and Premium Gem which may be planted in succession to the first named sort, if desired.

Plant in drills 18 inches to two feet apart. As a preventive against rot, wrinkled peas at this time should get a very light covering of soil—an inch or two—just sufficient for germination. Later, when they are well over the ground, the soil can be drawn up to them. Round peas being the hardiest are indispensable for early work. Among the several varieties I believe, from a general point of view, Eureka is the best for amateurs and private gardeners. It will give a larger crop and have a neater appearance if supported by brush or wire netting. Other suitable kinds are that good old variety Daniel O'Rourke, and Alaska.

Set in drills two feet to two and one-half feet apart. If a square in the garden is devoted to peas, commence in front with the earliest and dwarfest, and grading them to a finish in the back with the tallest midseason kinds, like Champion of England, the bed will have an effective appearance at certain times.

Plant onions at the first opportunity. Select that part of the garden where the soil is strongest and give a good coat of well rotted manure. As the roots of the onion do not penetrate far below the surface, it will be better not to cover the dung too deeply. Set in swallow drills twelve inches apart, place four inches apart in the rows and tread the ground firmly each side of the bulbs. To get the heaviest yield this crop requires constant work with the cultivator between the rows and the breaking up and stirring of the soil around the plants with the onion hoe. If this is neglected they become stunted and mature early. It is yet too early to sow seeds for sets.

Leeks being quite hardy are better sown early, as they come up more easily and more evenly than later when the ground cakes and hardens from the heat. A light, well manured soil suits them best; like the onion they require plenty of cultivation. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, covering the seed with an inch of soil. If the ground becomes hard before the seedlings appear, gently break the surface with a rake. When the plants become strong thin to eight or ten inches in the row. If desired the thinnings can be transplanted. Many people transplant all the leaks they grow, but if the ground has been properly prepared and their after management carefully attended to it is hardly necessary, as very fine specimens can be grown without taking them out of the seed drills.—E. L., in Maine Farmer.

The Horses.

It is said that over 100 horses with records of 2:20 or below are owned and driven in San Francisco.

Belmont Park, Philadelphia, is talking of mile and a half and two mile dashes at its June meeting.

Although Betonica (3), 2 10½, was off most of last season, he showed a half in 1:01. He will be due this year.

Directum Kelly (4), 2:08¼, the unbeaten star of 1898, is reported fine as split silk and perfectly sound at East View farm.

A. K. Ware announces that he will never dispose of Alcantara and that after this year the horse will be kept as a private stallion.

The New England Breeders have raised the value of the Massachusetts Purse from $5,000 to $10,000 and lowered its time limit. It is now for 2.13 instead of 2:15 trotters.

W. Perry Taylor was recently presented with a superb sleigh by several Buffalo horsemen in token of appreciation of his efforts for the benefit of harness racing in the Bison City.

Notes and Queries.

Damp stables cause rheumatism.

Screen doors are a good investment in fly time.

Horses have small stomachs, so should not be fed too much at a time.

No farmer who keeps cows can afford not to get a Biggle Cow Book It will pay all it costs (50 cents), each month in the year.

Plant a small patch of Kaffir corn for trial this year. Ground and mixed with bran it gives good results as cow feed.

Alva Agee tells the Pittsburg Stockman that he has learned to put cats to rest in short order Having penned the cats, bits of fresh beef are scattered on the barn floor, and the rats have a feast. A second batch is prepared, strychnine being used for seasoning.

AN ELLIPTICAL FLOWER BED.

An Illustration Showing How They Are Made.

A bed in the shape of this figure would be called by some an oval, but it is not. It is the figure known in mathematics as an ellipse. To describe it on the surface of the ground plant two stakes firmly as at A and B. Stretch a doubled cord as tightly as possible by a pointed stick or any convenient marker, and, keeping it at its utmost tension, move it around the line AB, and it will describe the curve of the ellipse. If the length of the doubled cord be only slightly greater than the distance from A to B, the ellipse will be long and narrow. If the cord be considerably longer than the line AB, the figure will be hardly distinguishable from a circle.

As the outlines of the bed may become obliterated in the course of time by wearing away from storms, or by the encroachment of grass and weeds, it would be well to leave the stakes at

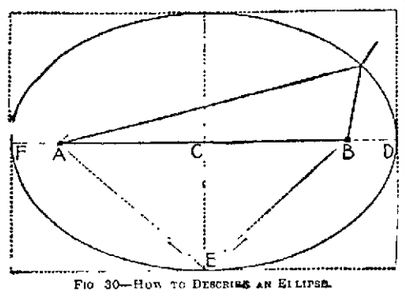


FIG 30—HOW TO DESCRIBE AN ELLIPSE.

A and B in position permanently. Keeping a memorandum of the length of the doubled cord, the curve can be retraced at any time, and its symmetry of shape restored. Very good stakes for the purpose can be made from an old broom handle. Painted and projecting but a few inches above the ground, they will not disfigure the bed.

Towson, Md. J. E GREEN.

(Our correspondent's sketch is reproduced in the heavy lines of the accompanying figure. As it may sometimes be desirable to make a bed of known dimensions we have added to the sketch the dotted lines shown. The bed described is in the proportion of 8x12 feet. Lay out an oblong of the desired size, divide the length and breadth into halves and measure from center C to point D, and with this distance describe from E the arc of a circle to intersect the line FD at the point A and B. Place the stakes at intersections A and B and take a string round A B E, then using E as a marker, describe the desired figure.—(Editor.) America Gardening.

Calmuck Wool Growers.

Central Asia furnishes some typical examples of wandering herders, particularly the Calmucks. The Calmucks are continually on the move, stopping only at places where grazing is abundant. When the season for shearing approaches they locate near the most convenient port. They very seldom ship their wool at the same port twice in succession.

The Calmucks are a people of the Mongolian type, and are found in the Chinese and Russian empires as well as other portions of Central Asia. They are of middle height, fairly proportioned, and of considerable strength. Their cheekbones are prominent nose turned up, the beard thin, and the hair scrubby. They live in conical, felt tents, which they set up in regular lines like the streets of a town. Their wealth consists entirely of small but high-spirited horses, excellent cattle, and broad-tailed, rough-fleeced sheep.

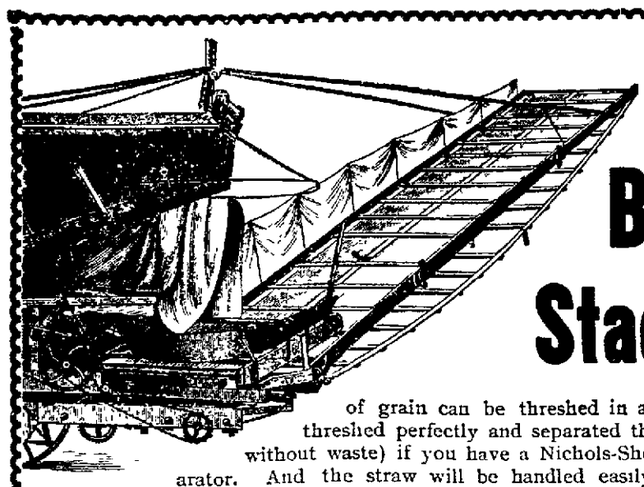
The Calmucks have many vices. Gambling is the most prominent, and they are so much addicted to the habit thaty they frequently stake everything they possess.

The shearing season marks the beginning of a long period of merrymaking, gambling, of course, being the principle diversion. They are skilful in the art of shearing, and combine business with pleasure by gambling on the speed of two or more of the most adept shearers. A Calmuck may begin his shearing a comparatively wealthy man and end up with his possessions in the hands of his more fortunate opponents.

A Hot House in the Chimney Corner.

One of the very costest little hot houses I ever did delight to see was built in a chimney corner of an old fashioned house The chimney made the north side, the house the west, so only two sides had to be bricked up. It faced the south and had a glass roof To be sure it was small, but quite a number of nowers bloomed there and the number embraced a very good variety. On the north side several geraniums and callas grew in pots, sunk in the ground, then begonia vernon and dewdrop were kept at a height to suit the incline to the south and down to the very edge sweet alyssum and pansies, mignonette and violets bloomed freely Located so near the sitting room window as the chimney corner was, the blooms and green foliage, all winter long, made a bright and beautiful picture in constant view. The little structure was perfectly air tight, and the sash was on hinges, so it could be opened and shut at will, and on extremely cold nights as under heavy snow fall, it was an easy matter to lay straw mats over the top, reaching from the window. In fact it could be watered and tended almost entirely from the window. Being air tight, protected by the chimney and exposed to the sunshine, no furnace nor lamp has ever to be used and no flowers ever froze in that little square of Eden.

When the account is footed up the family cow will usually be found to be a money maker; but there is one important point which decides this question, and it must not be lost sight of—this is the kind of a cow.



A Big Stack

of grain can be threshed in a day (and threshed perfectly and separated thoroughly, without waste) if you have a Nichols-Shepard Separator. And the straw will be handled easily, without the slightest trouble and almost no litter, if you use the **Nichols-Shepard Swinging Stacker.** This takes the place and does the work of an independent stacker. It oscillates automatically, is easily swung to right angles with the separator to carry the straw to either stack or barn. This stacker has been demonstrated by thorough and practical tests in the field to be the handiest, most efficient swinging stacker ever attached to a thresher. Like every other feature of the

Nichols-Shepard SEPARATOR

it is strongly and durably made, without any intricate parts to break or get out of order. All the advantages of the Nichols-Shepard Separator and the Nichols-Shepard **Traction Engine** are fully described and illustrated in our free catalogue. Write for it.

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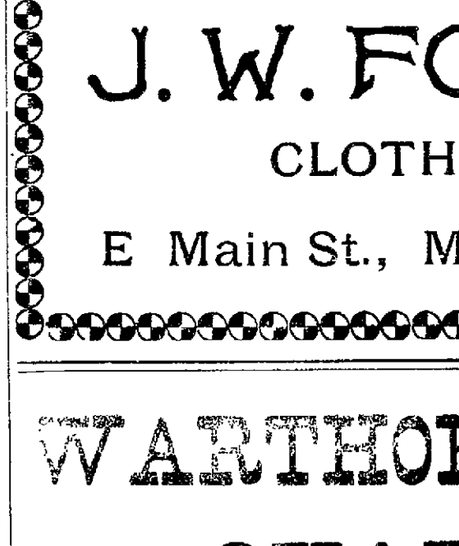

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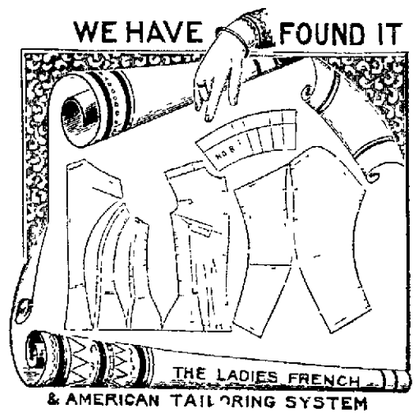

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THE POTATO-TOMATO.

A Curious Freak of Nature—Potatoes and Tomatoes Grown on the Same Stem.

It has been discovered that tomatoes and potatoes may be grown from the same stem with very satisfactory results. A series of careful experiments has recently been completed near Troyes, France, which shows that by simply grafting tomatoes to an ordinary potato plant the fruit grown will be larger and finer than if grown by the ordinary method. A picture of one of the new potato-tomato plants is presented herewith.

The new plant, strange as it may appear, is not in any sense a freak. It is not a result that is obtained by accident, and cannot, therefore, be reproduced at will. The theory of this grafting is, on the other hand, perfectly simple and natural. The potato and

the tomato belong to the same general botanic family of plants. This general division which the botanists have made is called the "solanacoe" or, more commonly, the "night shades." Among the other members of the family are the tobacco, peppers and the poisonous jimson weed. Any one of these plants may therefore, be grafted on the stem of any other.

The discovery promises to be of the greatest importance in the limited garden space of Europe. In America, where land is not so thickly populated, there is little object in such economy, but in the truck gardens of the Low Countries and in France it will doubtless prove to be an extremely important economical discovery. The farmers of these sections may now raise crops of tomatoes and potatoes on the same land at the same time.

Mutton Chops.

If you have not taken advice and caused the ewes to take exercise and fresh air, which is ever conducive to health, strength and vigor, you will be troubled with many weak, feeble lambs. The shepherd should be in attendance on the flock much of the night and day, at lambing time, to aid these weak members in gaining their first nourishment. And give them that care and attention which can not be expressed in words, but comes naturally to the true shepherd.

Gentleness always rules, and will accomplish more than force with these seeming obstinate youngsters.

If a ewe will not own her lamb put her in a pen alone with her lamb. If this does not prove sufficient, she must be put in a rack or crate arranged so that the lamb can reach the udder at will and draw his fill.

The sheep should be turned on pasture while it is quite young and short, as the sheep takes a close bite, and if allowed to get a rank start, much will be wasted.

The changes from dry feed to grass must be gradually. It is always best to keep up the full dry feed until pasture is abundant. And they should be turned on it only a few hours a day at first.

Grain may be dropped while the pasture is at its best, unless very rapid gains are desired.

The lamb should be docked when from four to six weeks old. If done while young, there will be less loss of blood, the bone of the tail will be soft, and the lamb will suffer little pain or injury.

If left until older it is a cruel process.

The lamb creep must not be forgotten, if best results are to be obtained. The meal should be kept fresh and constantly before the lambs in this way. The feed troughs should be low so that the lambs can easily reach in; a board being placed lengthwise to keep them from jumping in and mussing the feed.

Bristles.

If the young pigs lie in the dirt much of the time, they will become fat and sleek, and the feeder may imagine he is accomplishing excellent results. But before long it will be noticed that they seem to breathe hard, breathing by short panting breaths. In advanced stages they will turn green or black on the belly.

This trouble is known as thumps, and is caused by the pigs getting fat around the heart.

The feed should be given in a side pen, where the mother sow can not gobble it all up before the pigs have a chance to get any.

Exercise is the preventive and cure. The pigs must be kept stirring and not allowed to lie around in this way.

Feed a little soaked corn on a clean floor, thus compelling them to be on their feet to gather it up.

Get in the pen and stir them out of their nest and force them to run about. But best of all, turn them out in a lot or yard as soon as possible and they will take exercise for themselves.

As they grow older and there is no danger of their becoming too fat, give them some skim-milk in a trough, and also mix in a thick slop ground wheat or middlings or oats with the chucks sifted out, and give also in a low trough.

CELLAR GARDENING.

"Dark Grown" Rhubarb a Promising and Little Known Industry.

A new departure with rhubarb, or at least one not generally known or practiced, is forcing it in a dark cellar. A writer who has been giving detailed accounts of the process in The Rural New Yorker says: Do not be afraid to use a cellar with a cement or other hard floor, only supply loose earth enough to fill up all spaces underneath and between the roots. Being closely trimmed, the roots will not grow to any extent during the forcing season. Have no fear of using the house cellar, as no odor or dampness will arise, not even as much as from the potato bin. Never peel the dark brown rhubarb for table use as it grows so crisp and tender that there is no necessity for it, and by doing so one loses much of the flavor and rare coloring of the sauce or other relishes.

Set the roots closely together, leaving occasional narrow passageways for convenience in gathering. The roots may be dug out at any time and may be set in the cellar as late as the middle of February. They will stand from four to six weeks of heavy forcing after beginning to pull, depending on the vigor of the roots. When the stalks begin to grow weak or spindling, the roots should be removed from the cellar, piled up with sufficient covering to prevent too much freezing and thawing, and left until the season will permit of transplanting. They can then be divided with a spade into three or four parts and reset in rich ground four to five feet apart, each way, where with thorough culture and plenty of manure, they should be left to make root, and they will be ready for forcing again in from two to three years. The rhubarb from these roots should not be gathered in summer. Merely pull out the seed stalks, and let all the tops go back on to the ground.

In regard to making a "cellar" for this purpose, the writer presents the accompanying explanation: The cellar is 12 by 50 feet and holds between 500 and 600 plants, set either side about five feet wide, with a passageway of about two feet in centre running the entire length. The ground was excavated about two feet in depth and boarded up about a foot above the ground. The roof of sufficient pitch to shed water, giving a height of the cellar of three feet at sides and about seven feet in center. The roof is of boards running lengthwise and covered eight inches with manure. The entrance is at one end of the cellar through an outer door leading into an entry way about six by twelve feet for the storage of wood, etc. An inner door leads into the main cellar, entirely excluding light and frost. A small box stove is used for heating, setting back about one-third the distance through the cellar. The pipe extends back to a flue at the rear end. When sufficient manure is at hand to cover the cellar to a depth of 18 inches or two feet, little other heat will be required.

Farm Notes.

Wet the hay.

Give the girls a chance.

Trade the pup for a pig.

The sink drain, how about that?

The best surgeon is he of the soul.

Set a stout heart to a steep hillside.

Give your son a trade, and your daughter, too.

When the cherry blooms, plant the garden seeds.

Plant bush lima beans—poles are a nuisance.

Let the boys go fishing next Saturday and the hired man, too.

Use the old berry boxes to transplant tomatoes in; get new ones for fruit.

If you don't want your seed potatoes to sprout before you are ready, spread them out.

It is abuse to keep a cow tied by the neck or in a stanchion until the day she calves.

Do you want to grow a good crop of nice potatoes in your garden? Then beware of sprouted seed. If your seed potatoes can not be retarded otherwise, keep them in the ice house or refrigerator. But in a cool, dark cellar potatoes should not sprout before it will do to plant them. There is some difference in varieties. Some show little disposition to sprout.

Constant, well-planned reform is the only real conservatism. Revolution consists either in attempts to go back to ideas which are effete, or attempts to precipitate the future prematurely.

Water hot beds just before closing the sash in the afternoon. What is called "damping off" among plants follows a chilly atmosphere after they have been watered. Of course, everyone knows that pond water or rain water with the chill taken off by the sun or stove, is better than cold well water.

New York Apples.

New York State has the honor of supplying the Queen of England's table with apples. Every year barrels of fine Spitzenbergs are sent to Windsor Castle from a certain big orchard up the state, and the queen, when complimented on the excellence of the fruit gives credit to Lady Randolph Churchill, who first called her majesty's attention to the superiority of the American pippins. That was a dozen years ago The apples are not sent in the ordinary way. Much labor and ceremony are involved. Each apple is polished and wrapped in tissue paper, like a motto at a children's party. The barrels, are of better wood than most barrels, and painted in stripes of red and green and varnished. Around the top of the inside of the barrel apple blossoms are painted and the head is stencilled with the inscription: "To the under-steward of the house. Windsor Castle, England." Above the lordly address are an English and an American flag crossed

FARMHOUSE INDUSTRIES.

Organizations Should be Formed to Create Home Industries.

We learn that a movement is being inaugurated looking to the establishment of domestic manufactures in rural neighborhoods, and a league is forming for this purpose.

Domestic industries, the products of the farmhouse and the cottage, are a source of national wealth hitherto overlooked in America, although in other countries much of their commerce is based upon them.

There is in the handiwork of individuals an interest and attraction not found in mechanical manufactures. It is this interest which induces us to buy the carvings of Switzerland, the scarfs of Rome, the silk blankets of Italy and the homespun and embroidered linens of Russia, Sweden and Hungary.

The farmhouses of our own country are scattered over a vast area, having every variety of soil and climate, and the opportunities we possess for varied and extensive domestic manufactures are very great. The fostering and directing of such industries become, therefore, of interest and concern to every progressive American woman.

If organizations were to be formed in each city and community of the different states, whose purposes were to create home industries, adapted to the locality, as well as to perfect any existing industry, and cultivate its scope, it would be making a practical use by their members of the knowledge gained through travel and self-culture.

The "Blue and White Industry" of Deerfield, Mass., is an instance of the kind. This industry is a reproduction upon homespun linen of the old Crewel embroideries of colonial times, and has given the farmer's wife an occupation for her winter days.

Without speaking of the pleasure derived by her from such work, it brings her profit where profits are small and hardly earned. Although the "Blue and White" embroideries have not been forced upon the attention of the public, their sale is constant and sustained.

There are in many parts of our country existing industries which need only a wider outlook to bring their products into demand, and to place the producer at the same time in touch with the world.

A method should be devised for bringing experience, taste and art to bear upon inexperienced work, so as to make it attractive to the public. This and the intercourse between the producers and the buyers would create an ever-increasing demand for home-made manufacturers. In this way the flax, wool, cotton and even the silk, raised in small quantities by farm families, could be worked into products of surprising value.

In furtherance of this project, such an organization has been formed for the state of Illinois and incorporated under the name of the League of Farmhouse Industries and Domestic Manufactures. Its location is at Chicago. It appeals to the women for their active aid and co-operation.

The annual dues for membership are one dollar. No initiation fee is required.

We think this is a move in the right direction, and we are informed that this is an honest and sincere effort looking to the establishment of farmhouse industries. It does not propose, however, to go outside the state of Illinois. But we see no reason why a similar effort should not be put forth in all the other states of the Union. We suggest, therefore, that if any of our readers elsewhere feel an interest in the subject, that they get in touch with the officers of the proposed Illinois League and learn more about their purposes and plans.

We judge from the correspondence and inquiry we have had there are about one million American women and girls who want a chance to earn money at home, so there ought to be room for such an organization as this in every state.

An Ideal Life.

In the country every morning of the year brings with it a new aspect of springing or fading nature, a new duty to be fulfilled upon earth and a new promise or warning in heaven. No day is without its innocent hope, its special prudence, its kindly gift and its sublime danger, and in every process of wise husbandry and every effort of contending or remedial courage, the wholesome passions, pride and bodily power of the laborer are excited and exerted in the happiest unison. The companionship of domestic and the care of serviceable animals soften and enlarge his life with lowly charities and discipline him in familiar wisdoms and unboastful fortitudes, while the divine laws of seed time, which cannot be recalled, harvest, which cannot be hastened, and winter, in which no man can work, compel the impatience and coveting of his heart into labor too submissive to be anxious and rest too sweet to be wanton.—John Ruskin.

The Best Hens for Setters.

The best hens for setters are those that are active and of medium size. A clumsy hen should not be used. Small and active hens also usually make excellent layers, as they do not become fat so readily. As long as a hen is laying regularly, there is but little liability of her becoming too fat, as the production of eggs demands all the nutriment of the food, but such food should not consist largely of corn or corn meal. As soon as a hen ceases to lay she will become fat, and the food should then consist principally of grass with grain at night. Hens that are too small fly over tall fences, while those too large are clumsy, and the best for general purposes is one of medium size.

F. E. SEAMAN

Sells and recommends Dr. Simmons' Dandruffane, the soap wonder. It is a deserving article and should be used by every person who is troubled with dandruff and itching scalp.

Dandruffane is pure, safe and reliable, it is a thorough antiseptic, works well with hard or soft water, contains medicine to keep your skin and scalp in a healthy condition, is excellent for dry itching skin. Use it in the bath, use it on the children.

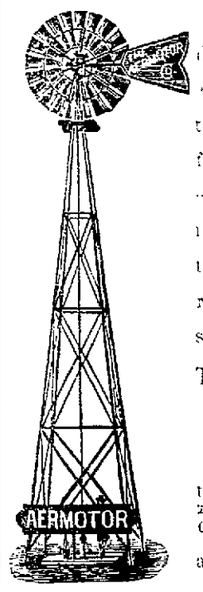
Gentlemen will find Dandruffane delightful for a shaving soap. Comes in tin boxes with full directions Price 25 cents a box.

In view of the fact that you have tried many medicated soaps, and inasmuch as you have received no satisfactory results, the maker of "Dandruffane," knowing that it is reliable has authorized F. E. Seaman to guarantee every box of Dandruffane which he sells This simply means that if you purchase a box of Dandruffane and do not feel satisfied with it after giving it a fair trial you are to return it to F. E. Seaman and he will refund 25 cents.

Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Address F. E. Seaman, Massillon, O.

McDOWELL & CO.,

AT DALTON, O.



If you call them by Bell or Farmers Telephone, or write them and they will furnish you with the everlasting, ever going all Steel Aermoter. The wind pump runs while all others stand still.

The Prettiest and the Best

Don't buy an imitation when this costs you no more, if as much.

A. E. Dauchy, Salesman.

The Best Sewing Machines from $15.00 up

Binder Twine Our famous "Blue Label Brand." Prices and samples ready April 20th. Write now and we will send when ready: Prices will be lower than you think. We deliver from Chicago Omaha or St. Paul, as desired. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., CHICAGO.

Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE

"ELY'S Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflamation, Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c Trial size 10c at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 70 Warren Street, N. Y

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

BUY GOODS IN CHICAGO

Have you tried the Catalogue system of buying EVERYTHING you use at Wholesale Prices? We can save you 15 to 40 per cent. on your purchases. We are now erecting and will own and occupy the highest building in America, employ 2,000 clerks filling country orders exclusively, and will refund purchase price if goods don't suit you.

Our General Catalogue—1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, 60,000 quotations—costs us 72 cents to print and mail. We will send it to you upon receipt of 15 cents, to show your good faith.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

MICHIGAN AVE. AND MADISON ST.

CHICAGO.

A small bottle of **Tonsiline** lasts longer than most any case of Sore Throat.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv	7 00	1 35	6 30		5 00	6 30
Ft. Wayne ar	11 45	6 15	11 15		9 45	11 15
Chicago "	3 40					
Crestline "	9	3 47				
Galion "	9	4 01	8 34		6 37	
Alliance ar	9 45	4 30	8 55		6 55	
" lv	9 45	4 40			PM	
Orrville "		4 55				
Wooster "		5 06				
Mansfield "		5 46				
Shelby "		6 06				
Shiloh "		6 09	10 06			
Plymouth "		6 20				
Shiloh "		6 23	9 27			
Monroeville "		6 36	9 40			
Norwalk "		6 46				
Lawrence "		6 52				
Berlin Hts "		6 56				
Berlin "		6 58				
Berea "		7 06	10 06			
Smithville "		7 20				
Wooster "		7 29				
Shreve "		7 39				
Big Prairie "		7 50				
Lakeville "		7 58				
Loudonville "		8 03				
Perrysville "		8 11				
Lucas "		8 16				
Mansfield "	12 10	8 53	11 35			
Crestline ar	12 40	9 35	11 55			
Bucyrus lv	1 05	PM				
Galion "	2 32					
Van Wert "	3 19					
Ft. Wayne ar	4 10					
Warsaw lv	5 22					
Plymouth "	6 10					
Valparaiso "	7 22					
Chicago ar	8 45					
	PM.					

Eastward.	20	8	6			
	AM	PM	PM			
Chicago lv	7 20	3 00				
Valparaiso "	9	4 30				
Plymouth "	10	5 46				
Warsaw "	11	6 25				
Ft. Wayne ar	12 30	7 35				
Van Wert lv	1 55	8 43				
Lima "	2 37	9 30				
Bucyrus "	4 40	11 19				
Crestline "	5 10	11 55				
Mansfield "	5 45	12 20				
Lucas "	5 59					
Perrysville "	6 14					
Loudonville "	6 24					
Orrville "	6 36					
Big Prairie "	6 46					
Shreve "	6 56					
Wooster "	7 05	1 32	12 08			
Smithville "	7 18		12 25			
Orrville "	7 30	1 51	12 35			
Burton City "	7 36					
Lawrence "	7 45		12 48			
Massillon "	7 55	2 16	1 00			
Canton "	8 15	2 35	1 22			
Louisville "	8 30		1 40			
Maximo "	8 40		1 50			
Alliance lv	8 55	3 10	2 10			
Salem "	9 25	3 40	2 40			
Leetonia "	9 35		2 51			
Columbiana "	9 41		2 59			
Beaver Falls "	10 46	4 45	4 10			
Pittsb'gh ar.	11 50	5 50	5 30			
	PM.	AM	PM			

Daily. †Except Sunday. a To let off Cleveland passengers. Meals. ‡Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32**. **Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Massillon with trains over the Toledo Division for Fifth and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

3-12-99.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 15th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 20		
Bridgeport	.....	5 05	12 45	4 20
Uhrichsville	5 20	8 10	2 45	5 37
New Philadelphia	5 38	8 28	3 03	5 56
Canal Dover	5 45	8 36	3 10	7 06
Justus	6 14	9 07	3 40	7 38
Massillon	6 30	9 22	3 58	7 54
Canal Fulton	6 38	9 40	4 16	.....
Warwick	6 55	9 49	4 28	.....
Sterling	7 17	10 12	4 47	.....
Seville	7 24	10 18	4 54	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina	7 45	10 37	5 17	.....
Lester	8 00	10 49	5 39	.....
Brooklyn	8 48	11 34	6 18	.....
Cleveland	9 05	11 50	6 35	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 20	10 50	5 55	2 06
Grafton	8 38	11 07	6 13	2 23
Elyria	8 56	11 21	6 30	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 35	6 45	2 55

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 20	1 00	4 45	.....
Brooklyn	7 36	1 16	5 01	.....
Lester	8 19	2 02	5 54	.....
Medina	8 28	2 11	6 04	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seville	8 47	2 30	6 35	.....
Sterling	8 54	2 36	6 41	.....
Warwick	9 16	2 58	6 56	.....
Canal Fulton	9 22	3 05	7 03	.....
Massillon	9 41	3 28	7 21	6 30
Justus	9 58	3 40	7 36	6 46
Canal Dover	10 31	4 11	8 08	7 17
New Philadelphia	10 39	4 18	8 16	7 25
Uhrichsville	11 25	4 50	8 55	7 45
Bridgeport	1 30	7 00	.....	10 00
Bellaire	.....	7 15	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 25	9 55
Elyria	7 15	1 20	4 40	.....
Grafton	7 34	1 38	4 55	10 20
Lester	7 58	1 57	5 15	10 40

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 7:39 a. m., southbound, 8 p. m. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars between Bridgeport and Wheeling, and Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry and Bellaire.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CABREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
	A. M.	A. M.	P M	P M	P M
Massillon	6 30	9 30	1 10	5 30	7 40
Canton	6 38	9 35	1 20	5 38	7 50
Akron	6 52	9 50	1 40	5 53	8 05
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 10	6 25	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 9
	A. M.	P M	P M	P M	P M
Cleveland	7 25	11 00	2 10	5 30	6 55
Akron	8 42	12 01	3 55	6 40	8 13
Canton	8 56	12 18	4 10	6 54	8 30
Massillon	9 03	12 25	4 20	7 00	8 40

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt 40 E. Main St.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect April 3, 1899.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	26 Day Ex Sun	38 Day Ex Sun	6 Day Ex Sun
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m
Cleveland....Lv	8 35	7 05	3 15	.....
Euclid Ave	8 45	7 50	3 25	.....
Newburg	8 54	8 05	3 30	.....
Hudson	9 20	8 30	4 15	.....
Cuyahoga F.	9 42	8 54	4 37	.....
Akron	9 54	9 05	4 45	.....
Orrville....Ar	10	9 25	5 40	.....
Orrville....Lv	10	9 30	5 45	.....
Millersburg	10	9 57	6 30	.....
Gambier	10	10 15	6 50	.....
Mt. Vernon Ar	10	10 25	7 00	.....
Mt. Vernon Lv	10 25	10 40	7 25	.....
Centerburg	10	11	7 50	.....
Westerville	10	11	8	.....
Columbus....Ar	10	11	8	.....
	p. m	p. m	a. m	a. m
Cincinnati	5 40	6 45	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m		

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	5 Day Ex	7 Day Ex
	a. m	p. m	a. m	p. m
Cincinnati..Lv	8 45	12 45	7 00	.....
	p. m	p. m	a. m	p. m
Columbus..Lv	11 45	3 45	10 00	.....
Westerville	12 15	4 15	10 30	.....
Centerburg	12 40	4 40	10 55	.....
M. Vernon Ar	1	5 20	11 30	.....
M. Vernon Lv	1 15	5 35	11 45	.....
Gambier	1 35	5 55	12 05	.....
Millersburg	2 05	6 25	12 35	.....
Orrville Ar	3 15	7 35	1 45	.....
Orrville Lv	3 20	7 40	1 50	.....
Akron	3 55	8 15	2 25	.....
Cuyahoga F.	4 27	8 47	2 57	.....
Hudson	4 40	9 00	3 10	.....
Newburg	5 15	9 35	3 45	.....
Euclid Ave	5 26	9 46	3 56	.....
Cleveland	5 40	10 00	4 10	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p m	

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	115
	a. m.			p. m
	†8 11		Lv. Millersburg Ar	†5 00
	7 00	0	" Killbuck "	5 35
	8 10	18	" Warsaw "	4 17
	8 35	27	" Coopersburg "	3 50
	9 20	33	Ar. Trinway "	2 35
	†10 15	50	Ar. Zanesville Ar	†12 45
	a. m.			p m

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Limited.

Nos 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati. Fare 50 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, corresponding rate for intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.

Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p. m. at the west end of the Union station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 7:15 a. m. and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a. m.

NOTE.—Until further notice on Saturdays Train No. 28 will leave Cleveland 1:00 p. m. (Sleeper ready for occupancy 9:00 p. m. and C., A. & C. Stations about 10:25 and forty minutes later than time shown above, arriving Cincinnati 10.45 a. m.

For any information, address,

C. F. DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt.

CLEVELAND, O.

C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.

83 North High St. COLUMBUS, O

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT FEB 19th, 1899.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

EASTWARD.	NO. 12*	NO. 8*	NO. 4*	NO. 2*
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	4 [illegible]	.....
Oak Harbor	8 15	2 17	5 [illegible]	.....
Fremont	8 36	2 40	5 32	.....
Clyde	8 51	2 56	5 47	.....
Bellevue	9 04	3 09	6 01	.....
Monroeville	9 17	3 23	6 15	.....
Norwalk	9 26	3 34	6 25	.....
Wellington	10 04	4 15	.....	.....
Spencer	10 15	4 25	.....	.....
Lodi	10 31	4 40	.....	.....
Creston	10 46	4 54	.....	.....
Orrville	11 11	5 19	.....	.....
Dalton	11 [illegible]	5 31	.....	.....
Massillon	11 41	5 48	.....	6 20
Navarre	12 01	6 08	.....	6 [illegible]
Zoar	12 22	6 30	.....	6 [illegible]
Valley Jct	1 29	6 40	.....	7 05
Sherrodsville	12 57	7 04	.....	7 29
Bowerstown	1 14	7 19	.....	7 44
Scio	1 24	7 32	.....	7 57
Brilliant	2 49	9 14	.....	9 29
Mingo Jct.	2 56	9 24	.....	9 [illegible]
Steubenville Ar	3 10	9 35	.....	9 50
Martins Ferry	3 50	9 15	.....	9 30
Wheeling	3 00	9 25	.....	9 40
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P. M.	P M.	A. M

WESTWARD	NO. 1*	NO. 3*	NO. 5*	NO. 7*
LEAVING	A. M	A. M.	P M.	
Wheeling	5 30	10 15	3 45	.....
Martins Ferry	5 40	10 25	3 55	.....
Steubenville Lv	5 20	10 05	3 35	.....
Mingo Jct.	5 31	10 15	3 46	.....
Brilliant	5 41	10 26	3 56	.....
Scio	7 08	12 14	5 38	.....
Bowerston	7 21	12 17	5 51	.....
Sherrodsville	7 36	12 33	6 06	.....
Valley Jct.	8 00	1 02	6 31	.....
Zoar	8 08	1 10	6 39	.....
Navarre	8 30	1 33	7 01	.....
Massillon	8 50	1 55	7 20	.....
Dalton	9 08	2 14	P M	.....
Orrville	9 20	2 28	.....	.....
Creston	9 45	2 53	.....	.....
Lodi	10 00	3 08	.....	.....
Spencer	10 15	3 21	.....	.....
Wellington	10 26	3 33	.....	A. M.
Norwalk	11 05	4 16	.....	7 [illegible]
Monroeville	11 15	4 26	.....	7 [illegible]
Bellevue	11 30	4 41	.....	7 [illegible]
Clyde	11 43	4 55	.....	7 [illegible]
Fremont	11 58	5 09	.....	7 [illegible]
Oak Harbor	12 20	5 31	.....	8 [illegible]
Toledo Un. Dep.	1 20	6 30	.....	9 15
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P M.		A. M.

*Daily. *Daily Ex Sunday.

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, October 17, '98, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon and the City Park, Massillon for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

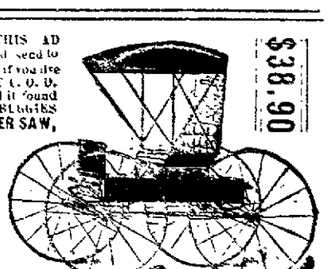
*6 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	*7 [illegible]
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.

†7 [illegible] p m at Massillon

For special service, rates and all information apply to T. R. CATLIN, Supt. Canton, O.

SEND ONE DOLLAR CUT THIS AD OUT and send to us, and if you live within 700 miles of Chicago, we will send you this TOP BUGGY BY FREIGHT C. O. D. SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION, you can examine it at your freight depot and if found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY, EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED, EQUAL TO BUGGIES THAT RETAIL AT $60.00 to $75.00 and THE GRANDEST BARGAIN YOU EVER SAW, pay the freight agent **OUR SPECIAL PRICE $38.90,** and freight charges, less the $1.00 sent with order



WE MAKE THIS TOP BUGGY IN OUR OWN FACTORY IN CHICAGO, from better material than most makers put in $75.00 buggies. **Latest Style For 1899.** Body, 24x54 from the best Selected White Ash Stock, Less Dust Proof Can Not Build, End Springs, as Illustration, 1 Seamless Side Bar Wheels, High Grade Screwed Rim Sarven's Patent, Top, 21 ounce, Daisy Rubber Heavily Lined, full side and back curtains, Paint is fully guaranteed equal to any $150.00 buggy on sale. Body black, gear dark green or Red. Upholstering, heavy green broach Body cloth or Drab Leather. **$38.90 IS OUR SPECIAL PRICE** for top buggy complete, wide or narrow track, full length side and back curtains, storm apron, carpet, wrench, anti-rattlers and shafts. **GUARANTEED TWO YEARS** will last a lifetime. For Buggies at $45.95 and up. WRITE FOR FREE BUGGY CATALOGUE. **YOU CAN MAKE $500.00** This Year Selling OUR **$38.90** BUGGIES. ORDER ONE TO-DAY, YOU CAN SELL IT FOR $60.00. DON'T DELAY.

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Soldiers Fought to Trenches Before Calumpit.

SIX KILLED AND 28 WOUNDED.

Company K of Kansas Charged to a Ditch to Draw Fire From a Bridge. Colonel Funston and Others Crawled Along Girders Under Fire.

MANILA, April 26.—General MacArthur's division fought its way to the Filipino trenches before Calumpit, Tuesday, a distance of some four miles, mostly through woods and jungle, and crossing the Bagbag river.

This was accomplished at a cost to the Americans of 6 killed and 28 wounded. The First South Dakota regiment were the heaviest losers. After forcing the river the South Dakotans pursued the insurgents to the outskirts of Calumpit, but the town was found to be strongly protected that General MacArthur deemed it best to withdraw the first troops and to go into camp for a night's rest before making the final assault.

The largest buildings in Calumpit were being fired by the Filipinos while the Americans were crossing the river a mile away, indicating the enemy's intention to abandon the place.

The insurgents seemed to have adopted a settled policy of retiring from one position to another, after inflicting the greatest possible damage upon the advancing army. Their forces Tuesday were well drilled. Every foot of the ground was tenaciously disputed by thoroughly organized troops, who stood remarkably firm even before artillery.

The enemy had planned to wreck our artillery transport train. This attempt was a failure, but a span of the iron railway bridge over the river was destroyed, hampering the American transportation for some time. The Filipinos cut the girders, intending to have the structure fall with the train, but it collapsed prematurely of its own weight.

The Bagbag river which is about 100 yards wide at that point was splendidly fortified, and the Americans were compelled to approach across an open space from which the rebels had cleared every obstruction to sight. The bank of the river, a high bluff, was surmounted with trenches, capped with rocks, loopholed and partly hidden by bushes.

General Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, leaving camp beyond Malolos city. General Hale's, which started Monday, was earlier on the march, and sweeping westward toward the railroad. The armored train was being pushed by Chinamen, the Twentieth Kansas regiment advancing in extended order on the left and the First Montana regiment, with the Utah light artillery, on the right.

The rapid firing guns on the train "opened the ball at about 11:30 a. m. about a mile from the river, their popping alternating continuously with the boom of the six pounders.

The Montana regiment and the Utah artillery batteries at about the same time entered the jungle, from which the insurgents who, occupying a large straggling village of huts, poured heavy volleys. In about an hour the Americans had forced a passage through the woods to the open space in front of the river, and the artillery on wheeling into the open soon began shelling the Filipino trenches.

In the meantime Company K, Twentieth Kansas, led by Captain Boltwood, performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign. The regiment was being held in reserve, and Company K charged a distance of a quarter of a mile over a cornfield to the bank of a river, near the bridge, where the insurgents from a trench were peppering the armored train, then about 200 yards down the track. The company found shelter in a ditch.

Colonel Frederick Funston called for volunteers to cross the river, and the colonel himself, Lieutenant Ball, a private Company K, a private Company E, Trumpeter Barsfield and Corporal Ferguson of Company I, crawled along iron girders.

While this was going on the men of Company K from the ditch were fusillading the trenches in the endeavor to divert attention, but the Filipinos got the range from a trench down the river, and their bullets soon spattered the water under the structure.

Having reached the broken span, the small but valorous party of Americans slid down the caisson, swam a few yards to the shore and crawled up the bank, the little colonel leading the way to the trenches, revolver in hand, while the few remaining Filipinos bolted.

Colonel Funston said afterward:

"It was not much to do. We knew they could not shoot straight and that our boys would attend to them while we were crossing."

General Hale's troops, on the right, had the hardest fighting. They followed the north bank of the river nearest east, with the First Nebraska regiment on the left and the First South Dakota and the Fifty-first Iowa beyond. The country to be traversed was mostly jungle, but the Filipinos stood their ground even in the open spaces.

General Hale's right joined General Wheaton's left soon after noon, a curve in the river enabling the Americans to pour an enfilading fire into the enemy's trenches.

About this time the cheers of the Kansas troops announced that the Americans had crossed the river. General Hale's men began to lord the Chico, a branch of the Bagbag, stretching to the northeast. The general himself plunged in up to his neck, and the regiment, all carrying flags, floundered across the stream. The guns of the Utah light artillery were dragged over next and formed into an extended line to advance upon the trenches before Calumpit, from which the Filipinos were pouring continuous volleys.

The armored car had one man killed and two wounded. The Kansas regiment had three wounded during the charge, and the Utah light artillery one killed and two wounded. Most of the other casualties befell the South Dakota regiments.

It was difficult to estimate the insurgent losses, but they probably had no fewer than 70 killed, many of them by the artillery.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following was received at the war department from General Otis:

"MANILA, April 25.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Hale's brigade, MacArthur's division moved down right bank Quinqua river yesterday to vicinity Calumpit; was joined by Wheaton's brigade on left bank. Hale encountered fierce opposition, driving enemy with heavy loss, taking his entrenchments in flank. Hale's casualties 6 killed, 12 wounded. The division has now invested Calumpit, which will be taken today. Lawton, with part of his command, reaches Norzagaray this evening, where he will be joined by center column from Bocave. Extreme heat, rain, high streams, bad roads made march very difficult. He has not met opposition since leaving Novaliches; enemy retreating in his front. South of and near Manila enemy has a force of 4,000, making demonstrations daily; can be easily taken care of. It can communicate with north. Rest of casualties of day before yesterday reported today.

DEAD AND WOUNDED.

General Otis Officially Reported the Names of Six Killed and a Number of Injured.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—General Otis furnished the war department with the following casualty list:

Killed—First Nebraska, April 23, Colonel John M. Stotsenburg, Company K, Lieutenant L. E. Sisson; B, Quartermaster Sergeant, J. F. Storch; H, Sergeant Charles Maleck. Fourth cavalry, I, Privates William B. Jackson, William D. Skinner.

Wounded—K, Musician Chas. Power, ankle, severe; Privates Ralph Wintler, buttock, severe; Edward Quinn, shoulder, severe; John B. Carey, thigh, slight; Patsy O'Connor, head, severe. First Nebraska, H, First Lieutenant William K. Moore, leg, moderate; B, Second Lieutenant A. S. Wadsworth, leg, severe; Privates William L. Richards, arm, severe; D. Lee Stoner, jaw, severe; Edwin O Petersen, cheek, severe; James Richard, jaw, severe; Charles Swartz, iliac region, severe; F, John White, leg, moderate; Musician Walter G. Tingley, neck, severe; H, W. Livateia and Walter Elfriz, shoulder, severe; Guy Minor, leg, severe; I, Edwin F. Gregg, forearm, severe; James Keenan, buttock, severe; David Wilkins, chest, severe; Sergeant Clyde Vosburg, iliac region, severe; Corporals Dallas Henderson, leg, moderate; K, Harry Brookover, arm, severe; Frank Fauki, leg, severe; Privates Robert L. Smith, side, severe; William H. Larue, hand, severe; Fred Gibbs, back, slight; Otto Hemp, leg, slight; Eli Sisson, thigh, slight; James R. Alwen, knee, severe; M. Orson E. Humphrey, shoulder, severe; Sergeant Horace Kennedy, chest, severe; Corporal A. R. Chapman, forearm, moderate. Fifty-first Iowa, E, Corporal George E. Mariner, forearm, severe; Lewis Hunter, hand, severe; L, Privates Carl Gardner, thigh, severe; Walter Larson, thigh, moderate; Robert L. Dailey, borsal region, severe; M, Adrian Hackett, leg, severe; Bert Thomas, thigh, severe. Utah Artillery, A, Privates David J. Davids, leg, severe; B, John Alphanalp, head, severe. First California, D, Corporal C. M. Davis, foot, slight.

BRINGING DEAD MARINES.

Funeral Ship Enroute With Guantanamo Marines' and Soldiers' Bodies to Be Buried.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The gallant marines who lost their lives in the early fighting around Guantanamo are to be interred in Arlington cemetery, beside the bodies of the soldiers whose remains were recently brought from Cuba and Porto Rico. The funeral ship Crook is on her way to New York, with these bodies, together with the remains of a number of soldiers disinterred in Porto Rico.

It is expected that these remains will reach here Monday or Tuesday next. Their reinterment will be marked by simple ceremonies similar to those which attended the burial of their comrades in the same cemetery a few weeks ago.

To Test Municipal Ownership.

LANSING, April 26.—The supreme court assigned May 5 as the date for arguments in the case brought to test the act authorizing municipal ownership and operation of street railways in Detroit.

Cheap Excursions, 1899.

Annual Meeting General Assembly Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Denver, Col., May 18 to 26.

Annual Meeting General Assembly Presbyterian Church at Minneapolis, Minn., May 18 to June 1.

National Baptist Anniversaries at San Francisco, Cal., May 26 to 30.

National Educational Association at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11 to 14.

For all these meetings cheap excursion rates have been made and delegates and others interested should bear in mind that the best route to each convention city is via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y and its connections. Choice of routes is offered those going to the meetings on the Pacific Coast of going via Omaha or Kansas City and returning by St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has the short line between Chicago and Omaha, and the best line between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, the route of the Pioneer Limited, the only perfect train in the world.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. For time tables and information as to rates and routes call on or address E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 131 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	72
Hay, per ton	5 00 to 7 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	37-38
Oats	27-28
Clover Seed	3 25
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu	$ 40
Barley	40
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Onions, per bushel	65
Beets, per bushel	60
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	50
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.	
Butter	14-16
Eggs	10
Chickens, live	07
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	14
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	06
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	$5
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

NEW YORK, April 26.—The bulls are persistent in their claims that the stock market will experience a substantial advance before it will be allowed to decline naturally. There was some rallies in some instances today, but in the absence of important news, the supply and demand governed the range of fluctuation. Money on call 3½.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. B Arnold's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	172¼	173⅝	169¾	169⅞
American Tobacco	224			224
Atchison (Pfd.)	61⅜	62½	61⅛	61¼
C. B. & Q.	142¾	144⅝	142¾	143⅜
Federal Steel	68	68¼	67¾	68
General Electric	120½	120½	119¾	119¼
Lead				35
U. S. Leather (pfd)	74½	75¼	73⅛	73½
Manhattan	123	123½	122½	122⅞
Missouri Pacific	50¾	51	50¼	50¾
Louisville & Nashville	68½	68½	68	68¼
Northern Pacific (pfd)	79½	79½	79	79½

CHICAGO, April 26.—Traders in wheat were unquestionably in a bearish mood today. Favorable weather conditions were the main influences. Northwestern receipts 292 cars; last year, 394 cars. Liverpool cabled wheat ½ lower and some liquidations. Corn was active and firm.

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
May	71⅜	71¾	70½	71¼
July	72¼	72⅜	71½	72⅜
Corn.				
May	34⅛	34¼	34	34¼
July	34¾	35	34⅜	34⅞
Oats.				
May	26¾	26⅛	26¼	26⅛
July	24⅛	24¼	24	24⅛
Pork				
May	9 01	9 02	8 97	9 01
July	9 15	9 17	9 15	9 15
Lard				
May	5 15	5 17	5 15	5 15
July	5 27	5 27	5 27	5 27

CHICAGO, April 26.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs weak, lower, $3 65@4 00; cattle steady; beeves, $4 00@5 00.

TOLEDO, April 26.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 71.

PITTSBURG, April 25.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 70@71c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 39½@40c; high mixed shelled, 38½@38¾c; No. 2 yellow ear, 42½@43c; high mixed ear, 40@41c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 31½@31¾c; extra No. 3 white, 30½@30¾c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $10.25@10.75; No. 2 do. $9.50@10.00; No. 1 mixed, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 clover, $9.75@10.25. No. 1 prairie, $8.50@9.00. Choice packing $8.00@8.25; No. 1 timothy, from wagon, loose, $10.75@11.25.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 70@75c per pair, small, 60@65c; ducks, 50@60c per pair; turkeys, 13@14c per pound; geese, $1.00 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 13@14c per pound; ducks, 13@14c; turkeys, 14@15c per pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21½c; extra creamery, 20@20½c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 17@18c; creamery roll, 15@16c, low grade and cooking, 10@12c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 12½@13c; three quarters skim, 11@11½c; New York state, full cream, 12½@13c; Wisconsin, 13½@14c, 20 pound brick, Swiss 11@12½c; limburger, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in case, 12½@13c; goose eggs, 25@30c, duck eggs, 14@15c.

PITTSBURG, April 25.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, 52 cars on sale; market steady, supply today light; market unchanged. We quote: Extra $5.40@5.50; prime, $5.25@5.35; good $4.90@5.10; tidy, $4.60@4.85; fair $4.50@4.60; common, $3.50@3.90; heifers, $3.25@4.60; oxen, $2.50@4.15; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.15; common to good fat cows $2.50@4.00; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; fair $25.00@40.00; Bologna cows, $10.00@25.00.

HOGS—Receipts liberal, about 40 cars on sale; market fairly active; prices 10 cents lower. Supply today about 7 cars; market slow at yesterday's prices. Prime mediums $4.12½@4.15; heavy hogs and heavy Yorkers $4.05@4.10; light Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; pigs, $3.85@3.95; roughs, $2.50@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday light, 10 loads on sale; market active; prices 35@50c higher. Receipts today 3 loads; market about steady. Choice wethers, $4.50@4.60; good wethers, $4.35@4.45; fair mixed, $4.10@4.30; common, $3.50@4.00; choice lambs, $5.75@6.00; common to good, $5.00@5.65; spring lambs $6.00@8.00; veal calves, $6.00@6.50; heavy and thin, $3.00@4.50.

NEW YORK, April 25.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No 2 red 81⅜c f. o. b. afloat and 78⅝c in elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth 81⅛c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern New York, 83½c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 41⅜@41½c f. o. b. afloat, spot and to arrive for new.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2 white, 35½c.

CATTLE—No trading. Market nominally steady. Cables slow.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—All clipped lambs sold at $6.25. Market nominally firm for sheep; steady for lambs.

HOGS—Market nominally steady at $4.10@4.15.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

"Itching hemorrhoids were the plague of my life. Was almost wild. Doan's Ointment cured me quickly, after doctors had failed." C. F. Cornwell, Valley street, Saugerties, N. Y.

PURE BLOOD

Pure blood means life, health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.

Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher

Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

MESSOPOTAMIA, OHIO.

Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with *Scrofula for thirty years* but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It's wonderful.

C. W. LINSCOTT.

W. J. GILMORE CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists. $1.00.

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UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CLEVELAND, O.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Our patrons will find at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, O. during the season of 1899 Two of

BELL BROTHERS STALLIONS,

One a Percheron Draft and the other an English Coach.

Terms $10 00 to insure foal ten days old. Thanking the public for past patronage we ask a continuance of same.

L. S. RUDY.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

TRADE-MARK.

Attachment.

The J. H. McLain Company, plaintiff, vs. W. H. McLain, Defendant.

Before Gustavus G. Paul, Justice of the Peace of Perry Township, Stark County, O.

On the 11th day of April, A. D. 1899, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of One Hundred and Fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Massillon, April 17, 1899.

THE J. H. MCLAIN COMPANY.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction at Numbers 11, 12 and 13 Francis Avenue, Massillon, Ohio, on

Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1899,

at 2:30 p. m., the same being upon the premises, the following described real estate:

Situate in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, to-wit: Tract No. 8, being 28.8 feet in width off of the south side of lot 1679 in said City of Massillon, Ohio.

Appraised at $270.00.

Tract No. 9, being 14.4 feet in width off of the north side of lot 1679, and 14.4 feet in width off of the south side of lot 1680 in the City of Massillon, Ohio.

Appraised at $270.00.

Tract No. 10, being 28.8 feet in width off of the north side of lot No 1680 in the City of Massillon, Ohio.

Appraised at $180.00.

Terms of sale: One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by notes and mortgage on the respective premises, together with fire insurance policy. JACOB P. FAWCETT, Assignee of Luther M. Rarrick, Insolvent.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of sale of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on the

29th day of April, A. D. 1899,

at 10 o'clock forenoon, upon the premises, the following described real estate: Situate in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, to-wit: House and lot No. 944 in McLain's Addition, City of Massillon.

Appraised at $1,415.

Terms of sale: One-third in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold. JOSHUA GROFF, Administrator of the estate of Clara Shilling, deceased.

By R. A. Pinn, his attorney.

Dated March 24, 1899.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of R. H. Wainwright, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM L. DAVIS, EDWIN D. HASELTINE, Executors.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, May 6th, 1899, for furnishing the material and performing the labor required in the erection and completion of a two-story four roomed brick school building in the town of West Brookfield, O., in accordance with plans, drawings and specifications on file with the school board at West Brookfield, O.

Blank proposals will be furnished by the school board, none others will be accepted.

By Order of the Board.

Massillon, April 8, 1899.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all *Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance.* Not its or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The plague of '99—La Grippe.
The destroyer of LaGrippe—Miles' Nervine

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss
The Indemnity Savings and Loan Company vs. Emilie Olson, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, April 29, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as being parts of lots numbers sixty-one and sixty-two (61 and 62) and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Walnut street with the west line of Canal street and running thence westerly on said north line of Walnut street one hundred and nineteen (1 9) feet to a stake; thence northerly in a straight line to a point on the south line of land owned by J. F. Pocock, known as the Pocock Mill property, distant westerly on said south line one hundred and thirty-six and one-half (136½) feet from said west line of Canal street; thence easterly on said south line of said Pocock land one hundred and thirty-six and one-half (136½) feet to said west line of Canal street; and thence southerly on the last mentioned line four hundred and seven (407) feet more or less, to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $5,800.00.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Wann & Bow, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

N. K. Bowman vs. Ida M. Benner, et. al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio; and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, April 29, 1899.

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots number six and seven (6 and 7) in the village of North Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio, said property is located on the Canal Fulton road in the village of North Lawrence, Lawrence township. The said lots to be offered separately and the two as a whole and to be sold the way they bring the highest bid.

Appraised at lot number 6 at $1,750 00; lot number 7 at $800.00.

Terms:- Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

JAMES STERLING, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
J. H. Hunt vs. James M. Bayliss, et. al } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, April 29, 1899.

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and described as follows: And being all of lot No. 1841, in said City and by that number designated on the map or plat of Caroline McCullough Everhard's sub-division and allotment of certain land in said City lying south of Main and East of Pine street, which map or plat was on December 5th, 1899, duly recorded in the plat records of said County, reference to which is here made, said lot having a front of 50.98 feet on the east line of Pine street and 138.14 feet on the north line of Wallace street and being 144.44 feet on its north side and 50.13 feet on its east side, which levy made as aforesaid still subsists.

Terms, cash.

Appraised at twenty-four hundred ($2,400) dollars.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN ZAISER, Sheriff.

R. H. Day, Attorney.

To Fruit Growers

It is necessary to have your orchard thrifty, if you desire making the most money from your fruit industry. To do this, spraying is positively necessary.

The Best Spray Pumps,

and spraying preparations for this work can be bought cheap at

RIDER & SNYDER,

12 East Main Street. Druggists.

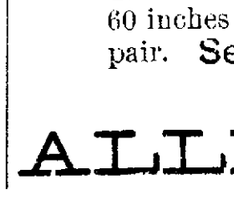
MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

SUMMER SCHOOL from May 23 to July 27. All Departments open. Regular teachers.

New Catalogue will appear in June. Free on application.

$3.25 a week pays for tuition, board and room.

The year 1899-1900 opens September 19. Address, Secretary of Faculty, Alliance, Ohio



Millinery Department AT THE ...Bee Hive Store...

One Hundred and Fifty Beautifully Trimmed Hats

now on display in this room and large additions daily fresh from the work shop. Prices begin as low as 98c, up to $12.00. The selections at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1 98, $2.25 and $2 98 are lovely productions.

Following are Some of the New Arrivals:

One case each Ladies' Sailors in white and colors, at 29c and 39c each.
One case Ladies Rough Straw Sailors, regular 75c quality, are going at 49c.
see them

A Great Job in Lace Curtains Just Received.

The lot comprises One Hundred Pairs. They are 3½ yards long by 60 inches wide, both in white and ecru, and the price is only $1.49 per pair. See them before you buy.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

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